TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

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COMMUNICATIONS must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer, in order to receive attention. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 10⅛, and closed at 10⅜.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed yesterday in New York at 11 1-16c; in Liverpool at 6¾d.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

THE CONSTITUTION'S pamphlet of decisions rendered during the July term of 1877, by the supreme court of Georgia, is now ready. Over three hundred cases were argued, and many interesting questions adjudicated. The pamphlet is larger than most of its predecessors, but the price is still one dollar, if the purchaser is a patron of THE CONSTITUTION—otherwise, two dollars.

IN making remittances to this office do not send money in a letter. Get a post-office money order, or send it by registered letter. We cannot be responsible for money sent in letters.

DR. DEERING J. ROBERTS

Dr. Deering J. Roberts, of Tennessee, who has many friends in Georgia and the south, has recently been tendered and has accepted the chair of physiology in the Nashville medical college, one of the most flourishing institutions of its kind in the southern states.

Dr. Roberts is a brother of Col. Albert Roberts, editor of the American, and a gentleman who has attained his prominence and distinction in the medical profession by the exercise of his own energies and that persevering labor without which there can be no excellence. He is possessed of the qualities of a truly successful man and his promotion to the post of honor and usefulness which he now occupies gives great pleasure to his friends.

He was the regimental surgeon of Battle's regiment during the war and since 1865 has been quietly pursuing the practice of his profession in Kentucky and Tennessee. From a sketch of him we reproduce the following, which justifies his selection for the chair he occupies;

Himself and a classmate, Jerome Cochran, of Alabama, were regarded by the class of 1859-60 and by the late Prof. A H Buchanan, who then filled the chair of physiology as the best posted students in all branches, and Dr Roberts was unanimously elected the valedicto ian of the college society that winter. Dr. Cochran now fills the chair of physiology in the Mobile medical college, and Dr. Roberts has just been elected to a similar position in the new Nashville school of medicine, which is certainly to be congratulated upon having added so able and accomplished a professor to the corps of instructors."

ALMOST A CONFLAGRATION.

It was Prevented by the Prompt Action of a Couple of Police Officers.

Last night about 9:30 o'clock, a bright flame was discovered in the store of Sharp & Taylor on Whitehall street between Mitchell and Peter streets. Officers Fickett and Buzbee were promptly upon the scene and discovered that a fire was about to rage upon the inside of the store. They promptly burst in the door and extinguished the flames.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire seems to have resulted from a carelessness all too common among our business men. In order to keep the store lighted during the night the firm use a coal oil lamp. This was left burning and sitting upon a pile of corn sacks. Evidently a rat upset the lamp and caused the ignition of the goods. But for the timely presence of Officers Fickett and Buzbee the store and entire row of tinder box houses of which it is a part would have been consumed. Merchants cannot be too careful of how they leave lights in their stores.

Supreme Court of Georgia

ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1877.

List of Circuits showing the cases remaining undisposed of:

Atlanta Circuit	14	Coweta Circuit	6
Southern Circuit	1	Rome Circuit	8
Ocmulgee Circuit	5	Cherokee Circuit	4
Albany Circuit	12	Augusta Circuit	6
Southwestern Circuit	15	Middle Circuit	3
Pataula Circuit	8	Ocmulgee Circuit	13
Chattahoochee Circuit	13	Eastern Circuit	16
Macon Circuit	5	Brunswick Circuit	1
Flint Circuit	1		

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 11. Argument concluded.

No. 17. Powell vs. Westmoreland. Claim, from Fulton. D F & W B Glenn, A G Garling ton, for plaintiff in error. T P Westmoreland, Jno Milledge, Jno L. Hopkins, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. W. R Hammond, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

FACT AND RUMOR.

—Thirty ex-Atlantese are raising oranges in Florida.

—The amateur minstrels propose to repeat their show.

—We return thanks to Mr. Herbert Landrum, the talented city editor of the Memphis Avalanche, for an elegant invitation to the Mardi Gras festivities in that city and a ticket to the grand Memphis ball.

—A connoisseur estimates that one hundred pounds of free lunch is daily destroyed in Atlanta.

—About ten thousand dollars additional to the regular appropriation to our streets would be a blessing which all our people would highly appreciate.

—The style of architecture in Atlanta constantly grows more and more solid, and our principal business streets now present a very handsome appearance.

—Since the amateur minstrels have opened the conundrum fever is raging in society.

—Negro restaurants in big dry goods boxes in a cozy corner of an alley are finely patronized.

—There was a jolly rehearsal of the Mistletoe Bough yesterday afternoon. It is looming beautifully.

—The newsboys speak of getting up a show.

—How many poor fellows have been talked to death this season? We are getting up the figures.

—It is hard to coax the modest penny this way.

—Cheek is worth more than gold now, and is a great deal easier to obtain.

—A countryman took two drinks of suburban whisky yesterday and came into the city on his eye-brow.

—The soft serenade is occasionally heard in the stilly hours

—What has become of the S. P. C. A.? We hope it has not gone—U. S. R.

—A number of young gentlemen and ladies met at the residence of Mr. J. W. Fears on Pryor street last night, to form a social club to be known as the "Sans Souci Club." officers were elected and all spent a pleasant evening, Miss D and Miss N., two charming young ladies from Macon, were among the number.

—It seems that the business manager of Madame Modjeska (whom a witty friend is accustomed to call Majolica) has toned down her name in compassion to English tongues. On her native heath it is spelled Modrezejeweka. She has been married twice, and has a son sixteen years old. Her first husband was her stage-manager in Poland; her present spouse, Count Bozenta, is tempting fortune as a landed proprietor in California. She is reputed to be of Hebrew extraction, is beautiful and graceful, dresses charmingly, and is said to be a good wife and mother. She is going back to Poland next year, where she has a contract with the Warsaw theatre.

MAD WELLS' FLIGHT.

"Stop thief! Stop thief!" Throughout the land
It echoed far and wide;
His carpet-bag, with a trembling hand,
He pressed to his aching side;
And still he fled,
With a terrible dread
Of something that followed behind;
Of voices borne upon the wind,
Whose burden was brief:
"Stop thief! Stop thief!"

"Stop thief! Stop thief!" It never ceased
To sound of coming ill;
The light of dawn in the glowing east,
And the darkness it seemed to fill;
By the tangled wood,
By the rushing flood,
He heard its echoes still.
And still he fled,
With a terrible dread
Of something that followed behind;
Of voices borne upon the wind,
Whose burden was brief:
"Stop thief! Stop thief!"

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AUCTIONS, Amusements and Official Advertisements, $1 per square first insertion. 75 cents per square each additional insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES, 15 cents a line. Marriage and Funeral Notices, 50 words, $1 each. Meetings 25 words, 75 cents each.

NOTICE OF WANTS, to Rent, Lost and Found, Boarding, 11 words, 50 cents each insertion.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1878. NO 89

SHORN BY THE STORM.

TERRIBLE WORK OF THE TORNADO IN AUGUSTA.

Houses Blown Down, People Killed, a Large Number Wounded and Great Destruction Generally.

AUGUSTA GA., Feb. 8.—At 7 o'clock last night the city was visited with a shower of hail, followed by a rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightening. Then came

A BUMBLING AND TREMOR

similar to that which accompanies a light stroke of earth quake. The storm passed away, but was followed by a cyclone which left destruction in its path. A little after one o'clock this morning, the cyclone struck the city on the southeast, near Centre street, and demolished many houses. The lower market house, a large structure in the middle of Broad street, was literally lifted and smashed into atoms. Several brick and wooden buildings were wholly or partly destroyed. The cyclone travelled from southwest to northeast, and covered a space about three hundred yards wide. Some casualties are reported.

TWO PERSONS KILLED.

The Columbia railroad depot is a total wreck. Some damage was done to the Central railroad depot, and many private residences were injured. Chas. Davis and wife, colored were found dead under the ruins of their house.

IN AUGUSTA

Augusta Chronicle of Yesterday.

A little after one o'clock last night a terrible hurricane or tornado passed over a portion of Augusta, leaving desolation in its track. From seven o'clock the sky was overcast by black clouds, illumined at intervals by flashes of lightning. The rain fell in torrents, and the wind raged furiously. Ominous noises pervaded the air and a foreboding of ill seemed to be in the atmosphere. At about one o'clock the storm, which had quieted somewhat, burst with tenfold fury and in a minute brought with it a fearful tornado, the track of which, as far as we have been able to learn at this hour (3 o'clock) was restricted to a narrow belt. Rushing through the centre of the city, apparently from southwest to northeast, it

STRUCK IN THE LOWER EARNEST,

which it literally demolished. The whole of the large structure was thrown into a mass of ruins, timbers broken and masonry piled in utter confusion. The building was totally destroyed, and its *debris* is lying in the middle of Broad street, an inextricable mass of wood brick and stone. The clear tower of the "market bell," so well known in the city, were heard for the last time, as it struck one, as in a few minutes afterwards it was lying beneath the wreck.

From Ellis street to Broad, along Centre, is one scene of desolation. The street is

BLOCKED WITH TREES

and timber blown from the adjacent houses. Mr. Small's bakery at the corner of Ellis and Centre streets, was terribly shattered, and Mrs. Sharkey's residence on the opposite corner suffered fearfully. The blacksmith shop was blown down. The southern end of the new brick building just erected by Mr. Bredenberg, was blown out, falling upon the wooden building next to it. The wooden building occupied by Mr Cavin as a grocery store, was destroyed by the tornado and falling bricks. Mr. Hahn's bake house, in rear of his store, was blown down and the store partly damaged. A portion of the top of Hahn's new brick building, occupied by Schneider & Meyer, was blown off. The greater part of the front of the small brick store on the south side of Broad street, opposite the market occupied by Mr John O'Conner, fell to the pavement with a crash. A small wooden house on Reynolds street, just below Centre, occupied by Mr. M. I. Levy, was completely wrecked.

A portion of the high brick wall of the Robertson house fell on it from the east, and a tall chimney was blown upon it from the west. Mr. Levy, his wife and two children, one in a crib, were sleeping in one room, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Valtheime, and another of his children, in another room. The mass of bricks and the entire roof of the house

CAME DOWN UPON THEM

with a terrible crash, burying them in the ruins. The beds on which they were sleeping were crushed almost to splinters, and the crib was actually driven through the floor. Every piece of furniture in both rooms was demolished and broken into kindling wood.

It seems almost a miracle, therefore, that none of the family were killed, but strange to say, all escaped without injury, except Mrs. Valtheime, who was hurt, but the extent of whose injuries we were unable to ascertain. It was not supposed, however, that they were serious. The family were extricated from their perilous position by friends and conveyed to other quarters. The rooms in which they were sleeping when the house was demolished, are several feet deep with bricks, broken furniture and other debris.

The houses in ruins, the rafters and shingles lying in the rooms below,

The steamer Rosa, which was at her wharf and tied up to the bank by two stout ropes, was blown down stream, the ropes

SNAPPING LIKE WHIP CORDS,

as far as Elbert street. Steam had to be gotten up in order to get her back to her wharf.

Along Reynolds and Bay streets, between Elbert and Centre, chimneys were toppled over and great trees blown upon several houses. Farther out on Centre, fences were demolished and trees uprooted. At this late hour it is impossible to obtain full particulars of the destruction. These we have given, however, are sufficient to show the destructive nature of the tornado. Above Monument street people knew nothing about the calamity, for while the wind was strong in the upper part of the city, it had nothing of the nature of a cyclone.

LOSS OF LIFE.

We learn that a small wooden house on Calhoun street near the Central railroad depot, occupied by a negro wood sawyer, named Charley Divers, his wife and five children, was blown down and the negro man and his wife killed. The children was not injured.

The man and his wife were in bed and the roof fell upon them.

The tornado, after leaving Augusta, appears to have passed down the river

DAMAGE ON LOWER GREEN'S.

No damage can be seen on Greene until one strikes Monument, when broken limbs and stray fence panels tell of "something in the wind." At Mrs. Clanton's, corner of Greene and Centre, the debris of trees and limbs is scattered around and piled up most confusedly, the iron fence is completely demolished and one or two massive pillars of the piazza completely blown down and lie resting against the house. One side of the streets thoroughly blocked up. From thence, up Centre to Broad, the wreck of fencing and trees is very great.

UP WASHINGTON STREET.

All is strewn up to Watkins street, where the ground is covered with fencing and contorted spires of the roofing and gutters blown away from the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta freight depot. This building is about one half blown down, one side of brick and the other of wood, resting against a train of cars. The wreck is complete. Calhoun street is covered with pieces of roofing from the Central depot, and portions of trees and fencing. A Chronicle reporter visited the scene of the disaster and the ill-fated colored people, about half past three o'clock. A portion of the top of Cinea engine house is blown away and Mr. Esther's new house in the course of erection on Calhoun street leveled Telfair street, between Washington and Centre is covered with trees from the academy yard. The brick walls also demolished. Up to this hour, four a. m., no further disasters have been reported.

BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES.

The Fleet Ordered to Constantinople—The Announcement Received With Cheers—Parliament Votes the Funds Asked for—Progress of Events.

A CABINET CRISIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—[By way of Syria.] The Russians have occupied Chataldja, Silivria, on the sea of Marmora, and Osmanli. Suleiman Pasha has gone to Larissa, the capital of the province of Thessalia. There is a cabinet crisis in consequence of the parliamentary criticisms of the government's abolition of the grand vizierate without consulting parliament, and of the contemplated policy of Ahmed Vefik Effendi, the new president of the council of ministry.

THE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 8—Evening.—[By way of Bombay.]—In accordance with the armistice conditions the Russians will occupy Widden, Rustchuk, Silistria, Belgradjik and Erserroum. The ambassadors of the powers are still ignorant of the conditions of peace. Nedjib Pasha, with twenty-seven batallions, has left for Volo. Accounts have been received here of depredations committed by the Russian troops in the houses of Musselmen in Adrianople and neighboring villages.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The troubles between Greece and Turkey have been referred to the proposed conference.

ACCOMPLISHED OR IMPENDING.

A Berlin special to the Times says the occupation of Constantinople is regarded as accomplished or impending for the reason that the Turkish and Russian diplomats cannot deny the news as incompatible with the terms of the armistice.

J B WIDE AWAKE.

The Post says: We may rely upon it that the government is now aware that the British interests have been directly attacked, and that they will adopt measures for their defence.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the British fleet is in readiness to leave for the Dardanelles.

A Standard's special says that the lines of defence at Constantinople have been dismantled and the guns brought into the city.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, 6 P. M., February 8.—In the house of commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, communicated a summary of the terms of the armistice. He said that they disclose such a state of affairs that the government, in view of possible disturbances at Constantinople, has ordered a portion of the fleet there, not in a departure from neutrality, but as a protection of life and property. The government has notified other powers of this, asking them whether they will join the movement.

DERBY AGAIN.

In the house of lords, Derby, foreign secretary, made a statement similar to that of Sir Stafford Northcote in the house of commons. He said he was justified in his resignation when the fleet was first sent to Constantinople, but he approved the present action in consequence of the altered aspect of affairs. In the house of commons, Sir Stafford Northcote's announcement was received with deafening cheers.

THE NECESSARY CASH.

LONDON, February 8.—The commons to-night passed the supplementary vote of 600,000,000 pounds sterling by 328 yeas to 124 nays.

PUTTING THEIR HEADS TOGETHER.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A great meeting is to be held at Cremoine Garden to morrow to endorse the government's foreign policy.

DETAILS OF THE PEACE BASIS.

Official information from St. Petersburg gives the detailed peace basis. First: the erection of Fulgaria into a principality; second: a war indemnity or territory compensation; third: independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, with increase of territory; fourth: reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina; fifth: an understanding between the sultan and the czar regarding the Dardanelles; sixth: the evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum. But according to the above official information, there are only five conditions, the evacuation of the fortresses being part of the armistice, conditions not those of peace. The fifth condition also provides for the negotiation of a final treaty, at either Odessa or Sebastopol.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

The Silver Bill in the Senate—Proceedings in the House.

IN THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, February 8.—In the house, Bright, chairman of the committee on claims, reported a bill appropriating $132,617 for claims allowed by accounts of the affairs of the treasury. Passed. The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

IN THE HOUSE.

In the house Mr. Sapp, of Iowa, introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point opposite Memphis to Jefferson, Austin and San Antonio, Texas, and thence to a point at or near El Paso. Referred.

TUM-TUM.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, chairman of the committee on elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested election case, that Darrall, the sitting member, was not elected and not entitled to the seat, and that Joseph H. Acklin, the contestant, was elected and is entitled to the seat. Mr. Price, of Iowa, presented the views of the minority with a resolution that Darrall is entitled to the seat. Thornburg, of Tennessee, stated for himself and Wait, of Connecticut, and Hancock, of New York, that they had signed neither report, and they would file their views. The reports were ordered printed. Mr. Harris stated that he would call them up for action next Wednesday.

THE PIONEER MILL CLAIM.

There was a long debate in the committee of the whole on appropriating $18,430 to be paid to W. H. Newman and L. A. Vonhoffman, of New York, in full compensation for the use of the Pioneer mill in Alexandria, Va., by the United States authorities during the war. The bill received its main support from the democratic side of the house, opposition coming from the republicans, but there were exceptions to the rule on both sides. The bill was eventually rejected. Yeas 94; nays 109.

NOMINATIONS.

Alfred V. Dockbery, of North Carolina, consul to Leeds; Wm. K. Lessna, receiver of public money, Gainesville, Ala.

CONFIRMATIONS.

All midshipmen to be ensigns, and several nominations in civil service of no consequence.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The senate committee on railroads continued its hearing on the Texas and Southern Pacific bills. Mr. H. Storrs made substantially the same argument that was made before the house committee, denying the right of the Texas company to build a railroad across the state of California, and also its authority to bridge the Colorado river at Yuma. Both these rights the Southern Pacific and perfectly, and he contended that the California line was superflous, as the Southern Pacific had a line nearly finished between the same points which would better accommodate that traffic. The hearing was adjourned till Thursday morning next.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb 8.—Senator Bruce presented a memorial of the log and lumber men relative to the seizures lately made and asking an appropriation to compensate them for losses incident to the unlawful seizures of property and forced suspension of their business. The distress and loss is great, and the senator gave notice to the senate committee to-day that he would appear before them and give argument for an early and favorable report.

THE SILVER BILL.

Mr. Wbyte, of Md., said it did not seem possible that the senate could reach a vote on the silver bill to morrow, and therefore moved that when the senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next. Allison, of Iowa, in charge of the silver bill, opposed the motion and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was agreed to, yeas 28, nays 24.

Re-Opening a Thoroughfare.

In order to guard against results utterly subversive of health, it is absolutely essential that the grand thoroughfare or avenue of the system, the bowels, should be re-opened as speedily as possible when they become obstructed. If they are not, the bile is misdirected into the blood: the liver becomes torpid; viscid bilious matter gets into the stomach, and produces indigestion; headaches ensue, and other symptoms are produced, which a prolongation of the exciting cause only tends to aggravate. The aperient properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters consit ute a most useful agent in overcoming constriction of the bowels, and promoting a regular habit of body. It is infinitely superior to the drastic cathartics frequently used for the purpose, since it does not, like them, act violently, but produces a natural, painless effect, which does not impair the tone of the evacuatory organs, which it invigorates instead of weakening. The stomach and liver, also, indeed the entire system, is strengthened and regulated by it.

CRAPE AND CROWN.

AROUND THE BIER OF THE DEAD FISHERMAN.

Respects Paid His Memory—Around the Vatican—Gathering of the Cardinals—Arrangements for the Conclave—"Guard the Church I Have Loved so well and Sacredly."

ROME, February 8.—The conclave assembled immediately at the vatican. Pope Pius IX left instructions which will be unsealed to-day and read *praesente cadavere* by the chamberlain to all the cardinals now here. Probably the hall of the consistory will be chosen for holding the

BALLOT FOR THE NEW POPE

Prince Chigi, marshal of the conclave, has assumed his functions and given orders for the customary walling up of the doors of communication and the removal of persons now living on the same floor on which the conclave will assemble. The cardinals have already been informed of the meeting of the conclave. The French cardinals are expected here to-morrow and the Austrian and Spanish cardinals on Sunday and Monday. Nothing has yet been decided regarding the

REMAINS LYING IN STATE.

The cardinal vicar's announcement of the death of the pope says his funeral will be celebrated at St. Peter's cathedral, and orders prayers for the deceased. Everything indicates that the cardinals will be unmolested and free in their

SELECTION OF THE POPE.

The pope's legs were so much better Wednesday that he was able to walk a few steps. It is believed that this exertion was fatal. A change for the worse occurred at 4 o'clock Thursday morning, when the death agony commenced. The cardinals were assembled in council in the next room, but all together, with the dignitaries of the papal court, were

AT HIS BEDSIDE

at the moment of death. Cardinal Panebianco administered the last sacraments. The ambassadors accredited to the vatican called to make inquiries during the morning.

KING HUMBERT

also constantly sent for information. No one is now admitted to the vatican except the pontifical chamberlains, who are charged with the office of guarding the corps. Monseignor Simeoni, cardinal secretary of state, has ordered the Osservatore Romano, the daily organ of the vatican, to suspend publication until to-morrow. The city is perfectly tranquil. The authorities have taken all the measures deemed necessary. The police and municipal guards prevent approach to the vatican.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The morning journals fully confirm the previous reports from Rome. A special from Rome states that the news of the pope's death has already been officially announced, and gives the following particulars:—The pope at 8 o'clock Wednesday night felt

A SUDDEN SUFFOCATION.

He rallied several times, but said to his physicians: "Death wins this time." He was alternately lucid and wandering. His last moments were lucid. He said "guard the church I loved so well and sacredly."

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE

of death was the closing of the wound in the leg, which made the humors mount into the lungs and brains. Cardinals Manning and Howard and many others were present at the death.

THE CONCLAVE

has commenced. Cardinal Simeoni has demanded troops and the government has acceded to his request. The ambassadors accredited to the Vatican have gone in a body to view the corpse.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

insures the independence of the conclave and offers any services that Cardinal Simeoni may demand.

OTHER ACCOUNTS

say the cause of death was the mounting of water to the heart. The pope swooned and was in extremis at three o'clock, but death did not occur until the time announced in the first dispatch from Rome yesterday.

PIO'S LAST WISHES.

ROME, February 8.—The congregation of cardinals to-day heard the late pope's last wishes relative to the conclave and his funeral. Cardinals Bilio, Pecci and Di Pietro will govern the church pending the election of a pontiff. All the church bells in Rome are tolling. Funeral services will be held at all the churches, but those at St. Peter's cathedral is expected to be very imposing. The remains will be temporarily deposited in the choir chapel of St. Peter's, and will be finally buried in the crypt. The conclave will decide whether the funeral shall be public or private. The pope's last act was to provide for a continuance of his servants' salaries and the pensions of their widows.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

BALTIMORE, February 8.—This morning Archbishop Gibbons notified the Catholic Mirror that at 9 o'clock he had been officially informed of the holy father's death, and had been requested to communicate the same intelligence to the other archbishops. This afternoon at 4 o'clock a meeting of the pastors of the city churches will be held at the archbishop's house to make arrangements for the obsequies.

ANNOUNCED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The editor of the Catholic Review of this city received a special telegram from a high ecclesiastic in Rome, confirming the sad news of the death of the holy father, Pius IX. and requesting the prayers of the faithful for his repose.

GERMANY'S PAPAL POLICY.

BERLIN, Feb. 8—It is safe to say that Germany's policy towards the conclave will be one of absolute non-interference if not indifference.

REPORTED ELECTION OF A SUCCESSOR.

ROME, Feb. 8.—A report is in circulation that Cardinal Di Pietro has been elected pope by acclamation, but it is not believed. The cardinal is young and highly thought of, liberal and conciliatory, but unlikely to have many votes.

THE ANCIENT USAGE.

As soon as the pope died, ambassador to the vatican asked the Camerlengo to follow the ancient usage regarding the funeral and the election of successor. Cardinal Pecci replied that such was the intention of a majority of the sacred college.

PAPAL CANDIDATES.

ROME, February 8.—43 cardinals have telegraphed their intention to come. The anticipated ultramontane candidates for the papacy are Cardinals Luigi, Bilio, Antonio and Panebianco. The liberal candidates are Cardinals Innocent, Ferrieri, Camilla and Di Pietro.

THE GOLD BOBBINS.

A Game That Is Satisfactory All Around.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—The Tribune says: "Several banks in this city, in anticipation of the probable passage of the Bland silver bill, have been quietly but steadily substituting gold for their currency capital. The movement was begun by the Third National bank and has been followed up until the bulk of its capital has been

EXCHANGED FOR GOLD.

This institution now holds nearly $1,750,000 sterling exchange, and for some time almost its entire business has been transacted on a gold basis. The National Bank of Commerce has also invested a large amount of capital in sterling exchange. The American Exchange bank now holds $1,250,000 in gold, out of a capital of $5,000,000."

MILL'S "HONEST" DOLLAR.

A Speech in Which He Tries to Pull the Wool Over the Eyes of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—In the senate, the silver bill being under consideration, Mr. Hill, of Georgia, said the senate had had before it for the past two months a plain business question. It was certainly no occasion for rhetoric. It was a question which eminently required exactness in fact and a clear strength in logic. Yet there was a great excitement in the country over it, and perhaps a thousand newspapers in this country to day were engaged in impressing upon the people that one-half of the number of members of congress had been bought by the bullion dealers and the other half by the bondholders. The question of surpassing silver coinage came up in France a few days ago and in less time than it took him to recite it the senate of that nation, representing a people notoriously excitable, disposed of the matter unanimously. His (Mr. Hill) took his position with those who sincerely and earnestly desired the

RESTORATION OF THE SILVER DOLLAR

to the currency of the country. He believed that the silver dollar might be reconed and remonitized, and he concurred in much of the argument of his friend from Maine (Mr. Blaine) made yesterday, but did not agree to his constitutional views expressed in the beginning of his remarks. Mr. Hill then argued that there had always been a condition of the companionship between silver and gold as currency. Never did silver and gold keep company with each other, except upon the inflexible rule of equality in value. He

FAVORED THE REMONITIZATION OF SILVER,

because he thought its remonitization would be wise and proper in the present condition of the country. He believed, in the first place, the people desired it, and as there were no constitutional provisions in the way he would agree to it. In the second place, he thought the remonitization of silver would add to our limited metallic currency, and, again, as silver was one of the products of our country, it was proper that congress should do all it could to encourage its production and increase the demand for it again. The negro population in his section had a peculiar attachment for silver money. He believed the recoinage of silver would create in them a passion for hoarding it and make them economize, thus improving their condition. He thought the silver dollar should be remonetised, but he could not support the bill now before the senate. It came from the house of representatives. He believed if this bill should pass, unaltered, it would enrich a few persons and give no relief to

THE FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS

of the country. It would necessitate additional legislation, and finally take its place in history as the pick-pocket bill of American legislation. In the first place, he objected to the free coinage feature, and when gentlemen told him that silver should be placed upon the same footing as gold as to coinage, he replied that to do so it must be made as valuable as gold. It cost no more to coin a twenty dollar gold piece than it did a silver dollar. While it might be wise to encourage the coinage of gold, it would not be wise to encourage the coinage of silver. The next amendment which he favored was to limit the coinage of silver. With the present capacity of our mints we could not coin gold if we admitted the unlimited free coinage of silver, and congress must either appropriate more money to

MULTIPLY THE MINTS

or stop the coinage of gold. He objected to the unlimited legal tender power which it was proposed to give to the silver dollar. He could not consent to the coinage of a silver dollar worth 90 cents and stamping it as a dollar. To do so, the government would be coining a falsehood, and it would do so knowingly. It had been argued that the depreciation in the value of silver was caused by the demonetization act of 1873. This he doubted. Ten nations besides the United States demonetized silver about the same time, and there had been a great increase in its production. It was this increase in the production and decrease in the demand for it which caused its depreciation in value. He believed the most effective, and

THE PERMANENT WAY

to keep the silver dollar equal with the gold dollar was to prescribe for the silver a function in our currency. He would have silver, more than a subsidiary coin, but would limit its legal tender power. The people demanded a silver dollar, but they did not demand one which would drive gold out of the country. He would give silver a legal tender power for all payments not exceeding $10. He was in favor of some compromise and hoped his friends would not plant themselves square upon the house bill and refuse to compromise. He cared nothing for the bondholders or any class. He believed legislation which was wise for one class was wise for all classes and he represented no class. He represented the people, the government and truth. It had been argued here that the bondholder purchased his bonds with greenbacks, worth 60 cents on the dollar. At the time the bondholder made the purchases, he (Mr. Hill) was

ON THE OTHER SIDE

and was doing all in his power to make the bondholder lose his dollar worth but 60 cents. He believed he was right, and it did not become him now to raise a cry because the bondholder made a good bargain. During the war he was doing what he thought to be right, but when he surrendered to the government he surrendered honestly, and he intended to be just as faithful to the honor and credit of the United States as he would have been to the honor and credit of the Confederate States had they succeeded. It was to the interest of all classes, and especially the laboring classes, to maintain the credit of the government. Mr. Hill then referred to the recent speech of Mr. Blaine, in which the senator said

AGRARIANISM AND COMMUNISM

would never find a foot hold in the United States, and in reply said those were noble words, worthy of the best men in the best ages of any country. He deprecated speeches charging that the laws of the country had been passed by fraud. The passions of the people might be lashed into fury, which no man could control. "Bloated bondholders" were familiar words in the vocabulary of American fanaticism, but there was no possible excuse which could justify the disregard of the solemn obligations of the government of any kind. There was but one patriotic cause for congress to pursue. Call back the people to an honest and a renewed recognition of the obligations of contracts; teach the present generation—teach all generations—the fidelity to truth and law was the best religion, the wisest statesmanship, and the purest patriotism. [Applause in the galleries.]

THE WRECK OF THE "STATESMEN"

Conviction of Gen. Anderson—Wells in Prison—The Position of the Authorities.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—A New Orleans special says, in the matter of the returning board prosecutions, as to the agreement that no one should be prosecuted for past political offenses, members of the legislature who made the agreement which is the basis of the statement do not consider it applies to the trial of the returning board as they are not tried for any political offense but for the criminal one of

FORGERY AND OBTAINING PUBLIC DOCUMENTS,

being the returns from Vernon parish, and for publishing the same as true. Gov. Nicholls, it is understood, entertains the same views, though he declines to express himself in any way or in any matter connected with the trial. It may be reiterated, however, that there is no intention, nor will there be any attempt made on the part of the authorities to indict the

VINDICATING STATESMEN.

As far as any letter of agreement with Anderson, of Louisiana, and John Sherman is concerned, it is not believed there ever was such a document. Kellogg himself, however, did enter into an agreement with Nash to insure Anderson the naval office, and his document is in existence and a copy will be

FORTHCOMING IN A FEW DAYS.

Wells remains in prison, unable to procure bail. He is busy preparing some sort of a statement, though what it is, is not divulged. He refuses to make charges which may implicate the president and visiting statesmen.

ANDERSON GUILTY.

The verdict in the case of General Anderson, of the Louisiana returning board, is guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

WELLS'S PROMULGATION.

Gov. Wells promulgates a shrewd plan to the supreme court to take cognisance of his case.

Rolled Out.

DETROIT, February 8—The Wyandotte rolling mill company have been adjudicated bankrupts. Verdine K. Moore is appointed provisional assignee with a bond of $100,000.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

A REVIEW OF THE AGRICULTURAL, MINERAL AND MATERIAL RESOURCES.

The Facts as Developed by the Geological Survey of Dr. George Little.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 31

Although Georgia has given to the union, territory twice her present size, from which her noble sister states, Alabama and Mississippi, have been constituted, there remains to her an ample territory of 58,000 square miles, embracing more than four degrees of latitude, and nearly a mile of elevation in her mountain peaks above the level of the Atlantic on her seaboard.

THE MOUNTAIN CHAIN

extending from Virginia in a southwest course parallel to the ocean border, under the name of Blue Ridge, terminates near Cartersville, forty miles from Atlanta, and allows the passage of the state railroad, which forms the connecting rail link between the waters of the Tennessee and those of the Atlantic slope, affording a free outlet from the granaries of the west to the cotton plantations of the south. At the capital of the state, this railroad crosses the great through line from New York to New Orleans, represented by the Air Line and the West Point railroad.

NORTH GEORGIA.

All that portion of the state north of these roads is known as North Georgia, and abounds in minerals. Near Chattanooga are 175 square miles of bituminous coal, which furnishes abundant fuel for household use as well as coke, equal to that of Pennsylvania, for smelting the rich fossiliferous iron ores which appear at the surface for 100 miles in extent. Alongside of this coal and iron, is found the limestone from which the best quality of lime is burned, in kilns at Catoosa and Kingston, along the Western and Atlantic railroad and the magnesian limestone from which are made an alkaline fertilizer and a first class hydraulic cement.

MINERALS.

Continuing southward, we find in Bartow county large barytes, used so generally for mixing with white lead in making paint. Here also we find the maganese, which furnishes the material from which bleaching preparations are made, and which enters into the Spiegal iron and the Bessemer steel. On the same sections of land are inexhaustible beds of brown hematite iron ores, which have occasioned the erection of several furnaces in this section, and the traveler may see the great stacks of pig iron piled up along side the track. Good sandstone for furnace hearths is found near by, as well as soapstone for lining furnaces, slate quarried for roofing and beds of asbestos from which the fire-proof roofing is made, which is used so extensively in our larger cities. Beds of marble are found also in this section, of various colors and susceptible of a fine polish, embracing the pure white, the red, the variegated and the jet black; very numerous and extensive deposits of copper pyrites are lately been discovered not far from the railroad, and only await capital for the erection of smelting works, to yield good returns, better than those from the Ducktown mines of Tennessee. Great quantities of the purest iron pyrites can also be obtained for the manufacture of sulphuric acids at a cheap rate, and this is well known to be the foundation for many kinds of manufactures of chemicals, fertilizers, etc. Lastly, before reaching Atlanta, the Western and Atlantic railroad crosses the great gold belt of the Appalachian range; and around Ackworth, and for a hundred miles in the northeast and southwest course across the whole state, this precious metal has been found in paying quantities, and many stamp mills have been erected during the last three years. Hundreds of mountain streams running down from the Blue Ridge into the Chattahoochee river furnish abundant water power for running the machinery for pounding the quartz ores and washing out the golden sands.

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

The river flows from the northeast corner of the state, southwesterly, passing eight miles north of Atlanta, and is bounded south by a ridge of the same name, on which the Piedmont Air Line railroad runs, descending from Mt. Airy, sixteen hundred feet in height, to West Point, where at six hundred feet above the sea level, the river cuts its way through and turns southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

MIDDLE GEORGIA.

From the Chattahoochee ridge to the border of the Metamorphic rocks, which terminate on a line drawn from Columbus, through Macon and Milledgeville to Augusta, is the section known as middle Georgia—the most thickly settled and desirable Piedmont region, watered by a hundred streams of free stone water, which cut their way through the parallel bands of barren rocks, granites, and gneisses, affording a thousand sites for mills, as they descend seven hundred miles on an average of ten feet fall to the mile, and making, when they pass from the hard granite rocks into the sand and limestone, the famous falls at which cities have been built and great cotton factories established; Columbus having 30,000 horse power available, and Augusta utilizing now 14,000

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—A fierce Dog. Must be either Bull or Mastiff, and must be fierce. Address, stating price, B. H., Constitution office. 163 feb9..d1t

$2000.—Wanted to borrow two thousand dollars for 12 months. Will pay 10 per cent. interest per annum. Interest paid monthly in advance. Security unquestioned. Address Box 158, Atlanta, Ga. 160 feb9..d3t

WANTED—By a large Baltimore Dry Goods and Notion House, a first class Salesman, familiar with the Jobbing business, to reside in South Carolina and travel the larger portion of the state. Also, one for the State of Georgia. Service paid by commission on amount sold covering salary and traveling expenses. Address, with references, etc., Isaac Bevan & Co., 179 w. Baltimore street, Baltimore. 84 feb5..d1w

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. augl...dtf

FOR RENT.

7 ROOM RESIDENCE, large, beautiful lot, on Peachtree, in best community; apply at once to Bell & Son. 164 feb9..d1t

FOR RENT—Residence new; close to business, corner Whitehall and Garnett, in Smith's block, Whitehall. 165 feb9..d2t sat sun

FOR RENT—Boarding House No. 50 North Broad street, junction Luckie and cachtree streets. Centrally located. In good repair. Fine water and one among the best locations in the city. Isaac S. Boyd, office Walker & Boyd. 167 feb8...dtf

FOR SALE.

RIVER PLANTATION in Southern Georgia for sale or exchange for city property in Atlanta. Apply to Chas. E. Barman, Atlanta, Ga. 166 jan5..d1f tues thur sat

A FEW COPIES of the New Constitution, in pamphlet form, for sale at this office. Price five cents. dec8..dtf

BROOMS.

ATLANTA BROOM WORKS—Office corner Line and Fryor streets—Make all grades of Broome and sell them as cheap as the cheapest. Call and examine stock before ordering from Northern sources. A. S. Lenfesiey. 149 nov25..dtf jan13...

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may8...dtf

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may30...dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE PINE SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, Mantels, &c., Builders' Hardware, Paints and Window Glass. 33 Decatur street. W. Jennings & Co. 160 feb9..d6mo

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LOCKS, HINGES, &c., lower than any house in Georgia. W. G. Ashley, 33 South Broad street. 430 aug28...deodtf

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE—This day, Saturday, 9th, 10½ o'clock, we will sell Furniture, piano, Groceries, &c., &c. Also, a lot Unclaimed Freight from Central Railroad. D. P. Ellis & Co., Auctioneers. 163 feb9..d1t

McMILLEN & CLOTT sell to-day Furniture, Feathers, Notions, Wines, Quilts, Crockery, Mattresses, Stoves, Flour, Hams 158 feb9..d1t

The Constitution.

ATLANTA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1878

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

The construction of this road is almost at a stand-still. Except about 25 men employed on the bridge over the Tennessee, no men are at work on the incomplete part of the line. The road is in operation to a point 160 miles from Cincinnati; the remaining 176 miles are nearly ready for the ties and and iron. But who is to furnish these requisites? The city of Cincinnati has already invested sixteen millions in the road, and has thus far received no return from this immense outlay. Her taxes are high, and the prospect is that they will be higher. To meet the expenses of the city and make up last year's deficiency, it is estimated that a tax of 3½ per cent will be necessary in both 1879 and 1880. This makes some of the people of the rich Ohio city look glum. They are despondent. They want the Southern road, but they dislike to incur greater liability on its account—so think her real estate holders, and retired capitalists. They favor a lease to parties who will complete the road; but as there are no such known parties, it is plain that the old fogies of the city cannot be gratified, and complete the road. The business men think the city should "pull the wagon out of the mire" by getting authority to issue the needful two millions of bonds. The legislature is in session, and are ready to grant anything that the people of the Cincinnati will unitedly ask.

At a meeting of the chamber of commerce held on Wednesday last a committee of thirteen was appointed to consider and report a plan for the early completion of the road, and what legislation is needed to secure it. These committees will doubtless report in favor of the issuing of two millions of bonds, and the legislature will doubtless grant their request. It is thought that, if the prompt action is had, the road can be completed to Chattanooga during the current year.

THE WHIPPING POST IN KENTUCKY.

The lower house of the Kentucky legislature adopted, on Wednesday, the whipping post by a vote of 63 to 21. The bill provides that the offense of stealing money, chattles or goods of less value than ten dollars, shall be punished with thirty stripes or a fine in the discretion of the jury. Women are excepted—that is, the jury cannot decree stripes as to them in preference to other punishment. A Louisville member opposed the passage of the bill, but he was alone in the debate. The current of sentiment ran strongly in favor of the whipping post. A motion to reconsider failed, and the bill was sent to the senate for its concurrence.

The comments of the Kentucky press on this measure have not been received. They will be interesting. The Louisville Courier-Journal does not venture an opinion beyond this: "It is not certain that the senate favors this punitive process, which the Delaware people retain as a good thing." It was urged in the house of representatives that the measure would save the jails from being over-crowded, and at the same time carry terror to criminals so that petit larceny would be greatly diminished. We shall endeavor to keep our readers well informed both as to the drift of discussion in Kentucky and the progress of the pending bill. It may be the beginning of a widespread movement.

A BILL to permit the intermarriage of whites and negroes has just been defeated in the house of representatives of Rhode Island. It would seem, therefore, that after all the fuss about a down-trodden colored man, he has no more rights in Rhode Island than in Georgia. We doubt if he has as many. Rhode Island is too small.

AS YET, no senator has replied to the speech of Dan Voorhees. Mr. Lamar is too sick, and the others all have previous engagements. This is to be regretted for many reasons, principally because we haven't seen a senator shaken up in several weeks.

THE INCOME TAX.

The vote on the resolution to revive the income tax is attracting no little attention. The east begins to think it is losing its grip. The vote is so interesting that we give it by states:

States.	Yeas.	Nays.	States.	Yeas.	Nays.
Maine	1	3	Kentucky	10	0
New Hampshire	2	0	Tennessee	7	0
Vermont	0	3	Indiana	11	2
Massachusetts	0	5	Illinois	11	7
Rhode Island	0	3	Missouri	13	0
Connecticut	2	2	Arkansas	4	0
New York	3	22	Michigan	3	1
New Jersey	1	3	Florida	1	0
Pennsylvania	5	14	Texas	6	0
Delaware	0	1	Iowa	0	0
Maryland	2	3	Wisconsin	5	1
Virginia	1	7	California	3	0
North Carolina	5	0	Minnesota	3	0
South Carolina	4	0	Oregon	0	1
Georgia	1	6	Kansas	3	0
Alabama	3	0	West Virginia	3	0
Mississippi	6	0	Nevada	1	0
Louisiana	5	0	Nebraska	1	0
Ohio	7	10	Colorado	1	0

The rules were not suspended, and the vote is only important as an instruction to the ways and means committee. It seems to be conceded that a majority of the committee is in favor of the tax anyway. Messrs. Tucker, Sayler, Robbins, Gibson and Burchard vote aye. Mr. Harris did not vote, but is known to be in favor of imposing the tax. This makes a majority of the committee, which consists of eleven members. Messrs. Wood, Kelley and Garfield voted nay, but it is understood that Mr. Wood is in favor of incorporating an income tax in the general revenue bill, Messrs. Phelps and Garfield did not vote. There is, therefore, little reason to fear an adverse report from the committee, which has virtually been instructed by the house.

The fate of the bill in the house is uncertain, for it will have to follow the silver, tariff and appropriation bills; but, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, "if the house had no parliamentary obstructions before it, and could handle affairs by a majority vote at all times without fail, the income tax would be speedily voted. The senate has ceased to be a conservative or conserving body, and there is little reason to doubt that it would also vote for the tax if an opportunity should arise." The east is plainly becoming discouraged. It begins to realize that there are two other sections that help make up this country.

INFLUENCE OF THE GOULD GANG.

Jay Gould's gang, styling themselves the New York chamber of commerce, met in conclave on Thursday, and adopted a memorial to congress, embodying a series of resolutions, in which they set forth the opinions and assertions of the Shylocks with respect to the remonetization of silver. This memorial, which was printed in our telegraphic columns yesterday, is one of the most remarkable documents suggested by the desperation of the money power. The seventh "ground" of opposition to silver is notable for the maudlin confession therein made as to the real cause of the uproar among the holders of inactive capital. It reads as follows:

7. That it is wrong to inflict on our national banks, our savings institutions and our life and fire and trust companies, as well as our marine insurance companies, a loss of 10 per cent, thus jeopardizing the interests invested in all these institutions, and even impairing the security of those who hold bills of our national banks, the failure of some of which is announced from day to day. Such action is to be deprecated, because destined, in the end, to injuriously affect the working classes, the widows and orphans.

It will thus be perceived that Gould and his gang assert that the remonetization of silver, as contemplated in the Bland bill and the various amendments thereto, will cause a loss of ten per cent to national banks, saving institutions, and various other corporations and companies. Now, how does the unsuspecting reader suppose this loss is to be brought about? What sort of a loss does he suppose is meant? Why, nothing more nor less than the loss of ANTICIPATED PROFITS! Think of it a moment. Here is a crowd of desperate speculators in New York city absolutely appealing to the representatives of the people to defeat remonetization on the ground that they will not realize an expected profit of ten per cent. if silver is once more made an unlimited legal tender—and they are so sure of this profit that a failure to get it would be accounted an actual loss! We have seen various arguments against silver—some ridiculous and some curious, but in the whole course of the discussion, we have seen nothing more impudent than this claim of the Gould gang.

HOW NOW, MR. HAYES?

Mr. Hayes is represented as saying that he does not consider the present action in Louisiana—namely, the trial of the returning board knaves—as carrying out in good faith the promises made at the time the troops were withdrawn. This is very queer talk to come from Mr. Hayes—under the circumstances, extraordinarily queer. And yet it is given in a special telegram to the New York World. Is Mr. Hayes privy to any bargain made by any of his friends with Louisiana democrats looking to the protection of Wells, Anderson & Co., in their frauds? Was this one of the conditions that secured him his seat and brought about the withdrawal of the federal troops? If so, the sooner he sends the military back to Louisiana and steps down and out, the better for him and for the country. We charge nothing for our advice in this matter.

JOURNALISTIC CHANGE.

We have omitted until now to notice an important journalistic change in Tennessee. Col. Franc M. Paul has severed his connection with the Chattanooga Dispatch, and assumes the proprietorship of the Knoxville Tribune, with which he was connected as business manager at its establishment. Col. Paul afterwards went to Chattanooga and established the Dispatch, which has come to be one of the best dailies in the state. Col. Paul is a most accomplished business man and fine journalist, and his return to the field in Knoxville cannot but redound to the benefit of that city. Col. Fleming remains as editor, and we see no reason why great success should not crown the efforts of these gentlemen.

THE senate committee on military affairs, in reporting in favor of increasing the annual sum for providing arms and equipments for the militia from $200,000 to $1,000,000, call attention to the fact that the increase is favored both by the secretary of war and the chief of ordinance. They say that the appropriation of $200,000 was first provided in 1808, and if that sum was not too much in 1808, $1,000,000 is not too much at this time. The present allowance of $200,000 will not arm and equip more than 8,000 infantry.

THE Ladies' Memorial association of Augusta, Ga., have addressed a communication to the Hon. Fernando Wood, chairman of the committee on ways and means, setting forth that their funds are rather low, and asking that they be allowed to receive free of duty the marble to be used in erecting a monument, and five marble statutes which are to be shipped from Genoa during the present month. Mr. Wood will lay the matter before the committee of ways and means for its decision.

STEPHENS AND GENERAL TAYLOR.

It has been stated that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens will write an article for the International Review in reply to certain statements and misrepresentations made by General Dick Taylor. It will be remembered that General Taylor asserted that General Joe Johnston's movements in 1862 were checkmated and crippled by certain political influences at the Confederate capital, and that these influences were inspired by Mr. Stephens, who was then the vice president. According to the Philadelphia Times, the sage of Liberty Hall claims to have rarely expressed an opinion upon matters connected with military affairs, but cites as one instance where Jeff. Davis requested him, after the fall of Port Royal, S. C., to have some general to take charge of the southern coast defense, and that he first suggested Beauregard and then Joe Johnston, but finding that they were not on good terms with the president he then suggested Lee, who was assigned to the command. Mr. Stephens disclaims ever having defended, much less advocated, slavery in the abstract or as treated in the public law. He claims to have always maintained that if the "institution" was not the best for both races, morally, intellectually and politically, it was wrong and ought to be abolished. He declares Taylor's account of his visit to Washington in July, 1865, and his visit to and reception by him (Stephens), and the latter's indifference to the suffering of Jeff. Davis, who was then a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, a perfect "Munchausenism," as he (Stephens) was at that time confined at Fort Warren.

THE venerable Christiancy remarked in the senate the other day that "the present distress throughout the country is caused by the extravagance which prevailed after the war." Is it possible that the ridiculous old duffer can't look around him and see people in trouble who have never been extravagant? Can't he see people suffering who have never had the opportunity to be extravagant? The old man is suffering with the nightmare.

PROBABLY the cheapest, quickest and most effective means of getting at the bottom of the presidential fraud is to kill another supervisor of the elections in Louisiana and search his remains for documents. We make this suggestion to Mr. Dana with some degree of caution, for if the wind sets from the north, he will fall to and denounce us as traitorous rebels and unjustifiable ku kluxes; but we simply desire to uncover fraud.

From all accounts the speech of Mr. Thurman in the senate on Wednesday upon the silver question, was one of clearest and most logical that has been delivered during the discussion of the subject. It was a sober, sensible argument, based upon the strong common sense which is one of Mr. Thurman's characteristics, and was so effective that Mr. Kernan, of New York, in attempting to reply, made a dreary failure.

It is stated that since Mrs. Webber appeared upon the scene, Mr. Hayes and John Sherman are getting mighty familiar with each other. They pass hours in each other's company. It would thus appear that Mrs. Webber, in her humble way, is accomplishing much good in more fully uniting the component parts of the present administration. She should persevere.

MR KERNAN, of New York, says that but for the discussion of the silver bill and the uncertainty produced thereby, greenbacks would to-day be convertible into gold. Convertible into gold, with no gold to convert them into! New York is producing some able financiers now-adays. Kernan, though, talks like a man who is fast losing his mental grip.

ANDERSON, of the Louisiana returning board has been found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Ah, yes—let us be merciful. After he is securely hanged, inscribe his name on a page of the clerk's book and send a copy of the resolutions to his family. We should deal gently with the erring.

THE most lonesome portion of the administration is Uncle Billy Evarts. He has no letters out that he desires to take up, no Mrs. Webber flits before his door, and if the cabinet falls to pieces, he will be found, when the dust subsides, quietly arguing a railroad case in New York.

THE "visiting statesmen" who, at the request of Zachey Chandler and Grant, went to New Orleans to see that the returns were fairly counted are getting rather restless. John Sherman and Stoughton ought to come out and get the benefit of a full confession.

THE vigilant editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean is inclined to fret because we suggested that such treason as patriotism grows on every tree in the south. Our Chicago friend can probably find consolation in the tender poems of the Sweet Singer of Michigan.

IT is said that Mr. Tilden is very anxious to see August Belmont supercede Conkling in the United States senate. In this Mr. Tilden's anxiety is not linked with foresight. He is probably growing old.

THE first thing John Sherman knows, the talented Mrs. Pinkston will be dancing around the door of his domicil. John is one of the most attractive old hypocrites that ever played end-man to a syndicate.

WE confess—though with considerable hesitation—that all this Webber-Anderson Burke mystery is getting our curiosity excited. But our curiosity, being still in its infancy, will not weigh as much as Bill Chandler's.

MR. HAYES ought to buy the New York Sun and give it to Bob Ingersoll. A man who doesn't believe the prophets certainly wouldn't believe Bill Chandler.

THREE or four thousand such democrats as Belmont would go a long way towards keeping the radicals and the goldites in power.

J. adison Wells, of Louisiana, is a regular bird. He has now invented a plan which will enable the supreme court to try his case with impunity.

WELLS threatens to give somebody "unshirted hell." This remark would lead one to believe that the old villain means business.

IT is not all of us that can pay our debts as did the Widow Hicks. This is what makes old man Lord's boys so mad.

BETWEEN Mrs. Webber, Anderson and the New York Sun, we ought to be able to get at the bottom of this presidential business.

—Paul Boynton writes from Madrid, January 18: "I am here for the young king's marriage, and after the fetes I will make a voyage down the river from Toledo to Lisbon, about 600 miles, if it is possible to navigate the river."

OUR STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

The recent convention called here of all the prominent friends of education in the south was a move in the proper direction. Our people are indebted to the state school commissioner, Hon. Gustavus J. Orr, for this meeting—he was aided very materially by Dr. Little; the state geologist, who is an earnest advocate of the cause. But we are mainly indebted to the energy of our school commissioner for the success of the convention. Mr. Orr has demonstrated what an efficient head to a department can do. The public school system when he took hold of it was not only new, but was unpopular. He has had a difficult job regulate it, but is fast getting a perfect system, and but for the fact that he has had to encounter, frequently, unfriendly legislation, (perhaps not intended as such,) he would have had as perfect a system and as popular as there is in the United States. All these state departments are efficient only, when they have competent men at their head.

IN GENERAL.

—King Humbert is going to economize. He has sold off 1,000 of his father's horses.

—To further decieve, oleomargarin has a few hairs distributed through it like real butter.

—A silk worm consumes within thirty days 60,000 times its own weight of mulberry leaves.

—An Ohio paper suggests Ewing and Voorhees as a strong presidential team for 1880.

—Make yourself necessary, young man, and your success is certain.—Josh Billings.

—England's motto: The nation that blows about, but from war does stay, will live to blow some other day.

—The "parting of the raiment" in Europe will be more difficult than the conquering of the Turk by the Russian.

—Senator Allison, of Iowa, so the story goes, is going to marry the adopted daughter of the late Senator Grimes.

—The court fool of the period, in the view of the Lyons Republican, is the juror who never reads the newspapers.

—A Rhode Island girl claims to be "the handsomest female in America," and will wager $50 that she is. Sweet Singer of Michigan, will you take that?

—"Burke's Peerage" for 1878 tells us that in 1877 no peerage or baronetcy was created—a very unusual circumstance, and a bad lookout for American girls in search of titles.

—A single orange tree in the Azores in one year produced 20,000 oranges in a fit state for exportation. The Azores sends every year to London more than 200,000 boxes of oranges.

—The little son of Major Gen. Frank Wheaton died at Utica on Saturday, and on Sunday his two daughters died, all of malignant scarlet fever. They were aged 18 months, 3 and 7 years, respectfully.

—It is said by women that know her like a book that Myra Clarke Gaines never removes her bonnet except when going to bed, and that she dons it in the morning before she does her shoes or dress.

—They have circuses in France, but the people of that country don't know the fun of having the clown get off a string of jokes so old that they have to wear false teeth and go around on crutches.

—There is quite a contest over the Tennessee marshalship, and it looks now as if David A. Nunn, a native republican, who was a member of the fortieth and forty-third congress, would be appointed.

—A check for $300 recently passed through one Boston bank and the clearing house, and when it reached the bank upon which it was drawn it was found that it was neither signed nor indorsed.

—Did you ever sit down before the grate and cross your legs and wonder how it comes that a dear little toddling youngster, too small to lift a dictionary, can ask questions that would send a college professor to the foot of the class?—Gail Hamilton.

—A law before the Kentucky legislature prohibits the carrying of concealed weapons under penalty of imprisonment for sixty days, but permits any one who considers it necessary to his safety to go armed, to bear his weapons, as the Louisville Courier Journal puts it, "like a man, on his outer person."

—An exchange says a Kentucky man was seen the other day with a blue ribbon pinned on his coat. A friend inquired: "Have you joined the Murphys, judge?" "Not exactly," he replied; "I only wear this in the hope that some one will ask me to take a drink under the impression that I'll refuse."

—"Some day," says the New Orleans Times, with a prophetic sweep of the on-coming years, "an enterprising dramatist will construct a play in twenty-six acts, giving the spectator a chance to go out and get twenty-five drinks, and it will run for 10,000 nights and make his fortune."

—How did Eve get those hobbies? A man grabs quilts and sheets at one clutch, yanks them down and dives into bed, but a woman carefully turns down each cover, smooths off the pillow, tucks down the foot, and slides under the sheet as softly as a pawnbroker's statement.

—The office of grand vizier, which has just been abolished in Turkey, has existed from the foundation of the empire. The prime minister of the new ministry, which has been formed after the pattern of the European states, Ahmed Vefik Effendi, is said to be the ablest and at the same time the most impracticable of Turkish statesmen. He is intensely hostile to Russia.

—The efforts of the churches to pay their debts and get from under the load which has oppressed many, and crushed out their life and energy, are healthful signs. A church, above all other organizations, should avoid debt. When a church is burthened with a large debt, its best men are compelled to think more, and labor harder to pay interest than they do to save souls.

—Official returns made to the bureau of statistics that during the month of January, 1878, there arrived at the port of New York 1,711 immigrants, of whom 1,276 were males and 435 females. Of the total arrivals, there were from England 403, Germany 539, Austria 33, Sweden 14, Norway 5, Denmark 8, France 84, Switzerland 70, Spain 26, Portugal 1, Italy 124, Holland 18, Belgium 3, Russia 33, Poland 12, Hungary 9, China 1, Nova Scotia 8, Peru 5, Cuba 6 and Hayti 1.

—Cheap literature, remarks the Detroit Free Press, did much to spoil the regular book trade of this country, and it is now itself being swallowed up by the demon of competition, which is far from being the life of trade in this instance. The Lakeside Library was the dawning of a cheap book era, and for a time it made money, selling standard works at from ten to twenty cents. Soon there followed the Fireside, Riverside, Brookside, Roadside, Seaside, Broadside, and other side issues, and one by one they are all going into bankruptcy. The Lakeside, the first of all, has failed, and other suspensions are following.

—The text book question for the public schools of the state has come up again in the New York legislature in the shape of a bill which proposes to put an end to the "jobbery among school officers and text-book publishers," which will be a grand achievement if it can be brought about. It constitutes the presidents of Columbia, Union, Hamilton, Rochester, Cornell, St. John's, Syracuse, Vassar and the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute a board to select text-books, empowers them to solicit proposals from publishers for the sale of the perpetual right to use and publish their books, to select the books and make public announcement of the books selected. No other books are to be obligatory upon the pupils of any public schools, and two years notice must be given of any change in the list. A good measure.

When the Head is Silvery O'er

with years, the destruction of the teeth may yet be in great measure stayed with the beneficent and delightful antiseptic, SOZODONT, an article which derives its properties from the salubrious bark of the Chilian Soap Tree.

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POLITICAL COMMENT.

—Ben. Hill is loosing the confidence and love of Georgians.—Benna Weed Argus, dem.

—The vote of the democrats in the house to reinstate the income tax was a left handed compliment to their old friend Tilden.—Chicago Tribune, rep.

—Hill and Lamar are rather unpopular up about Atlanta. The truth is, Ben. has a six years' foothold and he intends to make the best of it. The same with Lamar. They both defy their constituents in opposing the silver bill and upholding the resumption act.—Warrenton Clipper, dem.

—Colonel H. P. Bell is certainly on the right track, we think, and we are gratified to know that he has taken such a decided stand in favor of the interests of the people as opposed to the "gloated bondholders." We regret that our space will not permit us to copy his admirably letter, but will probably give it in full next week.—Athens Watchman, dem.

—The letter of old Joe Brown's to the Atlanta hard money meeting was a clincher. The shock was too great for the Atlanta adherents of the "wreckers." As soon as Dr. Felton comes home we will send him down to the "Gate City" to whisper a flea into the ears of General Austell, Dr. John G. Westmoreland and men of that ilk.—Cartersville Express, dem.

—The democrats in congress do not take kindly to Senator Davis' bill for the reorganization of the federal judiciary. This is not one of the things for anybody to be astonished about. The reorganization would give the president the authority to appoint a number of additional judges, and the democrats had rather wait till after 1880, if you please.—Philadelphia Times, ind.

—When the Mathews resolution passed the house a week ago, by 189 to 78, declaring the bonds payable in silver according to the contract, the goldite newspapers all raised a howl that the "national credit" had received a dangerous stab, and with one accord they predicted a sudden and alarming rise of gold and other mischiefs too numerous to mention. But their ravenous croakings have been idle chatter; gold is as quiet as a lamb at about 102, and the bottom of nothing has fallen out except the evil predictions of the Shylock organs.—Chicago Tribune, rep.

—We hope Mr. Hill will rise to the full stature of a true representative and vote in a manner to represent the views of his constituency. Were we in a similar position and could not represent the views of our constituency on as great public question as the one now most prominently before the country, and could not consistently with our own sense of right and justice so vote, resignation would be our first impulse and final and prompt action.—Cartersville Express, dem.

—Whenever you hear one of these bondholders, or gold bugs talking about "commercial honor" or the "public credit," in making up their objections to the silver bill, or the repeal of the resumption act, set him down as a scounorel and a thief. These thieves bought these bonds in the "cheaper metal" and with the "cheaper money," and they will take their pay in that kind, or not at all. There are two sides to this matter of commercial honor and public faith and credit. Mind that now.—Peoria Democrat, dem.

—Mr. Blaine's attempts at legislation, and, indeed, at political suggestion generally, bear a strong resemblance to Mr. Burnand's "Happy Thoughts"—that is, they have a haphazard, jerky and slightly droll air. "Happy thought"—constitutional amendment to protect schools from the pope; happy thought—stir up Ben Hill; happy thought—make Evarts go to war with Mexico; happy thought—compromise with the silver men; make half-and-half legal tender for all amounts; trouble over, business revived, country grateful."—New York Nation, ind.

I consider it to be certain that the next president will be a democrat and the next vice-president will be a confederate major general, unless it is Lamar. The south is vaulting into the saddle and Hayes is holding the stirrup. When, in the course of two years, or less, she is warm in her seat, we shall see a plan to annex the northern states of Mexico, with their silver mines, and a pension to confederate soldiers. And then will come out of their pigeon holes swarms of affidavits of Virginians and Missourians as to the value of their slaves, who were emancipated by the war, and we shall argue on the great question whether we shall compensate the slave-holders for their efforts to destroy the union.—Wendell Phillips.

AN OPEN LETTER. It Speaks for Itself.

ROCKPORT, MASS., April 24, 1877.

MR. EDITOR: Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" makers (were dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passage became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhaling-tubes," and "sticks," wouldn't work, though at intervals I would snuff up the so-called snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes so that I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostratic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months was entired cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant and Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose.

Yours truly, S. D. REMICK.

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QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?"

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Special Notices.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.

The water of this great Spring is a specific for CANCER, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, SCROFULA, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, and all diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD

The water is sold by all prominent druggists, and pamphlets containing wonderful cures can be had by addressing "Missisquoi Springs," Franklin county, Vermont. 97 jan6..d3m

My Ware House and Store and its immense lot of Metallic and Wooden Burial Cases and Caskets is at No. 23 West Alabama street. The finest Hearse in the State. Will attend Funerals at reasonable rates. Funeral Notice given in city papers free of charge.

275 jan15..d1y fri FRANK X. BAILEY.

Funeral Notice.

EZZARD—The friends and acquaintances of Judge and Mrs. William Ezzard are invited to attend the funeral of the latter from the First Methodist Church, Peachtree street, at 10½ o'clock this a. m. 159

CARD.

OFFICE OF WALTON, WHANN & CO., Wilmington, Del., Dec. 27th, 1877.

To our Friends in Georgia:

For the better distribution of our WHANN'S

Raw Bone Superphosphate

among our Georgia friends we have this day opened a branch office in Atlanta at No. 17 Broad street, and have engaged the service of

MR. CLARENCE ANGIER,

AND

MR. JOHN M. GREEN,

to superintend and conduct our business in and from Atlanta. Mr. Angier and Mr. Green will be pleased to be of service to their friends at all times.

WALTON, WHANN & CO.

997 dec30...d2m

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE

TWO NIGHTS ONLY

AND ONLY TIME HERE,

Previous to her departure for Paris, of

MARY ANDERSON

SUPPORTED BY

JOHN W. NORTON,

AND A SELECT COMPANY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th,

INGOMAR.

WEDNESDAY,

Grand Anderson Matinee.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

EVADNE.

Reserved seats $1 50. General admission $1 00. Gallery 50 cents. Sale of seats commences Saturday, February 9th, at Phillips & Crew's. 216 feb6..d4t wed fri sat sun mon tues wed

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine.

STATE OF MD., Feb., 28, 1877.

This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE for such complaints

Yours very truly,

C. W. VAN EGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known busin man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield. O

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with inflammatory rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it and am being benefitted greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion. Respectfully,

MRS. A. BALIARD.

1011 West Jefferson Street

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

In 1873 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasion of a friend, I commenced to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual good health. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,

136 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1878

MR H. R. STEVENS

Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid-fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the state, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

By which I saw and heard I gained some confidence in VEGETINE

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefitting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few years I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist grow on another part of my body.

I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take VEGETINE, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am

Yours very truly,

G. W. MANSFIELD,

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE.

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 13, 1865.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

THUS GIVING THE CONSUMER NOT ONLY THE BEST, BUT THE MOST ECONOMICAL SAUCE.

Lea & Perrins

Signature on every bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

29 Murray st. and 1 Union Square, New York.

50 jan3..1awly

Marshal Sales for March 1878.

WILL be sold before the city hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia on the 1st Tuesday in March, 1878, between the legal hours of sale the following property levied on by the city Marshal, to satisfy tax fi fas issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Ga., for city taxes due for the year 1877:

City lot in ward 4, land lot 45 containing 9½ acres more or less, on Decatur and Chamberlin streets adjoining Stephens and Smith, mayor and council vs Mrs Sallie Fitzgerald; also

City lot in ward 2, land lot 77 containing ¾ acre more or less, on Washington street adjoining Kendrick and Adair, mayor and council vs Jno M Holbrook, trustee; also

City lot in ward 2, land lot 85, containing twelve acres, more or less, on Humphries and Glenn streets, adjoining Berkle and Johnson, Mayor and Council vs P H Whitaker; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 54, containing half acre, more or less, on Gilmer street, adjoining Perse and Parker. Mayor and Council vs W A Kennedy, trustee; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing 1¾ acres more or less, on Decatur and Pratt streets, adjoining Barry and Berry, mayor and council vs W H Harvel; also

City lot in ward 4, land lot 52 containing 1 acre more or less, on Gilmore and Butler streets, adjoining Lorter and McCaslin, mayor and council vs Longley and Robinson; also

City lot in ward 4, land lot 52 containing ¾ acre more or less, on Foster and Calhoun streets, adjoining Grant and Barnhard, mayor and council vs B F Longley; also

City lot in ward 2, land lot 76 containing 1 acre more or less, on Washington and Fair streets, adjoining Morris and Glazner, mayor and council vs Chas L Umer; also

City lot in ward 4, land lot 52 containing 4.27 acres more or less, on Fort, Valentine and Houston streets, adjoining Elwald, DeBridge and Kidd, mayor and council, vs Mrs A G Moore; also

The Constitution.

ATLANTA GA

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24 1878

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The average Georgia cyclone is getting ripe early in the season. The Harris county people will probably have occasion to use their wind-pits several times this season.

—Waterman, of the LaGrange Reporter, has been in town during the past day or two. His serenity is infectious. It would be a bad world, indeed, not to go well with such a man.

—A conductor on the Georgia road found a pocket book in his train containing four hundred dollars, and returned it. Items like these sound like old times.

—Col. Carey W. Styles called to see us yesterday. He has no idea of a change in the proprietorship or editorial management of the Gainesville Eagle, but promises more vigorous work, and a little lightning now and then for the benefit of those who stand in the way.

—Mrs. Melina Hannah, of LaGrange, is dead.

—A Covington negro wears a thirteen-inch gash in his head, and manages to attend meetings regularly.

—Miss Josie Freeman, a daughter of Mr. Hugh Freeman, died recently near Greenville.

—Pat Miller, of Forsyth, has navigated the Ocmulgee and its connections from Macon to Darien twice.

—Covington is getting ambitious. She wants a city sexton.

—The Ocmulgee and Horse creek railroad in Telfair county is nearly completed.

—The Covington Enterprise says that Balsam Brooks, an old colored man, who is known all over Newton county, had the misfortune to lose six head of horses and mules last fall, desires that his warm thanks be returned to his white friends for the liberal contributions made to him. His colored friends gave him fifteen cents, while the whites presented him with over forty dollars.

—The LaGrange Reporter says: "THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is a better paper than ever; and that is saying a great deal."

—The Columbus Times says that last Friday on the premises of Mr. D. J. Ship, of Stewart county, a negro woman was burned to death in her cabin. She had been sick for some time. Some one went into her house to see how she was getting along. She replied that she was feeling much better. The former had not been from the cabin but a few minutes when he or she heard a scream and on running back to the sick woman she was found with all her clothes burned off. She expired before she could be lifted from the floor to her bed.

—Mrs. Minnie Lester Brewer, of Rome, is dead.

—A negro man fell dead in Augusta the other day while at work near a cotton compress.

—In Augusta, they send fine lace children's slips through the mails without paying postage on them.

—Negro burglars are still operating in Columbus.

—Mr. Alexis McNulty, of the Savannah News, was married on Wednesday evening to Miss Susie A. Gleason, the accomplished daughter of the late S. W. Gleason, Esq. We congratulate our old friends.

—Mr. L. A. Litchfield, of Acworth, was married recently to Miss Kansas Roberts, of Cherokee county.

—Mr. Fielding C. Davis, of Stewart county, a very old and highly esteemed citizen, is dead.

—Nelson Fort, an old democratic negro, died in Hawkinsville recently. He had saved up a little money which he desired should be sent to his old mistress in Texas. His funeral was attended by a large number of white people.

—W. H. Dunphy, the absconding merchant from Washington, has been heard from. He is in Kansas City, Missouri.

—The Berrien County News says that the turpentine business on the Brunswick and Albany railroad is steadily increasing. There are now five farms in successful operation in Berrien county, three near Tifton and two at Brookfield. The timber being of an excellent quality, the yield is abundant and the production of a first-class quality. There are hundreds of thousands acres of fine timbered lands along the line of road that can be utilized and made to pay handsome dividends. The turpentine and lumber business is causing more money to be in circulation and giving employment to about three hundred of our people.

—Oglethorpe Echo: A Crawford merchant has notified the G. R. R. authorities that if they don't forthwith make restitution, he will bring suit against them for violating their charter, which says they shall not charge but a stated sum per mile for freight. This corporation has always overstepped the limits of their charter in hauling from Athens to Crawford. A gentleman of Union Point recently attempted to test an overcharge practiced on passengers from that place to Greensboro, a distance of ten miles. The traveler handed the conductor 35 cents, stating his destination. That official informed him that 50 cents was the fare. "The charter of this road, sir," remarked the gentleman, "only allows 5 cents per mile for every passenger, and if you are not satisfied stop the train and put me off." Mr. Conductaire humbly pocketed his 35 cents and moved on.

—Columbus Times: Not long since a short statement was made in this paper of a confederate silver quarter dollar, and mentioned it was the first we had ever heard of such a coin. We have received from P. Sid Jones, of Memphis, Tenn., agent of the Milburn Wagon company, a note in which he states that he has in his possession a silver five cent piece which he got the day after the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 9, 1862; when he was commanding a company in the Kentucky cavalry service. He thus describes the piece: In diameter it is about half an inch and of the thickness of a silver three cent piece. On one side a star stamped around the margin, "a United South," and a confederate flag, flying from a staff, and the figures 1861. On the reverse, appears 15 stars around the margin, and a cotton stalk with leaves, bloom and boll. It is the only coin of the kind we ever heard of and is certainly a great curiosity.

—Elberton Gazette: There is in Elberton, a cow and pig, belonging to W. H. Harper, Jr., that exhibits an affection for each other that is truly wonderful. The pig is three months old, having been taken from its mother in its infancy—never realizing to any extent that parental love and succor that buoys up and invigorates, sustains and causes the life's blood to ebb and flow in that wholesome manner so essential to the welfare of a successful existence. The cow is saddened, sorrow-burdened mother, having seen her youngest off spring swept away by the relentless hand of fate and the chill blasts of wintry December. This was indeed a grief-stricken couple, and as they were thrown together a great deal, boarding and lodging at the same place, and probably relating their cares to each other, they sprang up a love between them that terminated in the adoption of the pig by the cow, and an avowal of each to the other to be an obedient child and a devoted mother. As they were nearly always together, some member of Mr. Harper's family noticed the intimacy and determined to watch their actions. It was seen that they bedded together at night, and during the day the[illegible] to give her ward suck. This was more than the owner of the poverty affected pair could put up with, and they were separated. We listen now to hear that the brutes have pined themselves to death on account of the cruel separation.

—Butts County Argus: Mr. W. H. Giles lives at Stark, in this county, and is the owner of a small dry goods stand in that place, which is located only a short distance from his residence. Wednesday night of last week, at about 10 o'clock, Mr. Giles went to his place of business for some purpose, and while in the act of unlocking his front door some fiend, evidently intent on murder, fired upon him with a shotgun, the contents of which took effect in his left side, arm, shoulder and neck. The report of the gun, followed by the cries of the unfortunate man, soon brought the members of his family to the scene, who were appalled to find the husband and father lying on the ground bleeding and helpless—shot down like a dog. He was immediately carried into his dwelling, and there received such attention as could be given him under the circumstances until medical aid could be procured. A physician was summoned. Drs. Ovens and Ellis answered the call, who arriving at the wounded man's bedside, set to work, probing for the balls and dressing his wounds. Up to last account, Mr. Giles was in a critical condition, but his physicians have grounds to be hopeful. Horrible to relate, part of the load consisted of slugs. One of the shot—a slug—that entered the shoulder passed down the arm and came out at the elbow, inflicting a ghastly and painful wound. Why Mr. Giles was assaulted in this barbarous manner is a subject of much speculation, as he has always borne the reputation of being a quiet and peaceful citizen. As yet the whole affair is enveloped in mystery, but it is to be hoped that the perpetrator of this hellish atrocity will be speedily brought to justice.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—There were eleven failures in Florida last year, with liabilities aggregating $149 000.

—The legislature has passed a bill allowing Vicksburg to compromise her bonded debt of $700,000

—One of the talesmen in the returning board case in New Orleans says he was offered $3,000 to acquit Anderson.

—Tennessee now has 1,120 convicts, and expects to have 1,200 in two months.

—Twenty-five persons emigrated Tuesday from Rogersville, Tennessee, to Oregon.

—The residents of South Nashville think the cause of so much diptheria in that locality is the corpses in the city vault.

—Rev. W. S. Rainsford has in progress a real old-fashioned Methodist revival among the Episcopalians of Richmond.

—A lady in Mount Sterling, Ky., now but eighteen years old, has been married six years, and has three children

—The spring meetings of the Maryland and Louisville jockey clubs will conflict, each taking place May 21, 22, 23 and 24.

—Sam Bard has already made so great a success of the Baton Rouge Herald that he is looking around for a suitable place to start his next paper

—The Rev. Brown Cable is to be hanged in Franklin county, Tenn., in March next. He was a Methodist pastor in good standing until he became a murderer.

—It is charged by the New Orleans Picayune that the men in the New Orleans custom house have been assessed to pay the expenses of the trial of the returning board.

—It is proposed to lay pipes up and down the bayou near Franklin, La., through which syrup can be pumped any distance from any sugar house to the huge factory on the Teche.

—The third annual state fair of Florida opens on the 12th. It is expected the display of fruit and vegetables will be the finest ever made in the south.

—Gen. John B. Kennedy has been elected chairman of the South Carolina state democratic executive committee, and active preparations are making for the fall elections.

—Dr. White will probably give up the grammatical ghost when he reads this in the Shelbyville (Tenn.) Commercial: "We have come to the conclusion that the Lebanon Herald has went under."

—Ledger: From present indications it is fair to predict an unusually large attendance at the Memphis spring and grass. The preparation by the Memphis and the Yanks surpass any heretofore made for the great carnival.

—Ridgeville (N. C.) News: Jas. Mills, an old man who resided near Penn's store, disappeared about two months ago very suddenly. A few days ago his body was discovered with his head in the fork of a tree and his throat cut from ear to ear.

—The publication in the Charleston News and Courier of the dispatch from Rev. B. F. Porter, announcing the purchase of a ship, has created the greatest excitement among the colored people. The arrival of the craft is already anticipated, and a new influx of emigrants may be looked for.

—Rev. Barnas Sears, agent of the Peabody educational fund, has written to a Mississippian that men whose character and position entitle them to the highest respect have given it as their opinion that the time has not yet come to give largely to Mississippi.

—There is feeble opposition to the selection of General Joe Johnston for congress in Virginia, and one man writes to a Richmond paper asking that, for "the active, live, energetic, clear-sighted and intelligent congressman" from that district, they be given a younger man.

—Norfolk Virginian: Before leaving the scene of the late wreck, Captain Ankers sold at auction, by order of the owners, all the remnants of the wrecked steamer Metropolis that had washed ashore. The total amount of the sale was only $170—fifty per cent of which was paid to the fishermen and other people on the beach as salvage money.

—William L. Delmarais, who took the petition of the Louisiana returning board to Associate Justice Bradley, asking for the transfer of their cases from the state to the United States circuit court, left Washington Sunday night on his return to New Orleans. He says that although Judge Bradley has refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners, they still have their appeal to the United States supreme court.

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Railroad Schedules.

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., February 1, 1878

ON and after Sunday, February 3, 1878, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 45 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 05 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 05 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (Accommodation)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	9 55 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (Accommodation)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 35 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

Eufaula Accommodation leaves Macon daily except Saturday.

Columbus Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday.

COMING SOUTH AND WEST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 30 a m
Leave Eufaula (Accommodation)	5 p m
Arr Macon (Accommodation	6 45 a m
Le olumbus (Accommodation)	8 15 p m
A at Macon	5 15 a m
Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 15 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 45 a m

Making connection at Atlanta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Eufaula Accommodation leaves Eufaula daily except Sunday.

Columbus Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 15 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	4 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	3 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 40 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 50 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 00 a m
Arrives at Columbus	2 10 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroads; at Columbus with Western and Mobile and Girard Railroads.

Eufaula train connects at Port Valley for Perry and Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily except Sunday.

Train on Blakeley Extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 25 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 50 p m
Leaves Albany	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula	8 30 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	4 47 p m
Leaves Columbus	12 00 m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	6 40 p m
Leaves at Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 15 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Making close connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
W. J. RAB BIL,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad Macon
000 feb7. dtf

Piedmont Air-Line

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, February 10, 1878, passenger trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta	5 05 a m
Leave Atlanta	5 00 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 20 p m
Arrive Atlanta	9 10 a m

Passengers for Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, leaving Atlanta at 5:5 a m [illegible] room direct connection at Charlotte with through car from Charlotte to Washington City (without change) via Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railway, arriving in Washington City at 8:10 a m; Baltimore, 9:30 a m; Philadelphia, 1:45 p m; New York, 5 10 p m;

Or by Limited Express 4:05 p m

the following day.

Passengers leaving Atlanta at 5:00 p m, can enjoy the luxury of Pullman Palace Drawing Room Car through from Atlanta to Richmond Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without change.

Remember that this change of time makes this the only route running double daily trains between Atlanta and all Eastern cities, and the only line having through cars from Atlanta to Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York

With an acknowledgment of our obligations to the traveling public, and thanks for past patronage, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

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Atlanta, Ga.
J. R. MACMURDO,
General Passenger Agent,
Richmond, Va.
000 feb8...dtf

WINTER SCHEDULE.

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE,
Via Western and Atlantic Railroad.
On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1877,
Triple Daily Passenger Trains
will be run by the Old Reliable.
THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Atlanta at	3 00 p m
Arrives Atlanta at	9 20 a m

Carrying Pullman Cars between Atlanta and Washington without change and between Lynchburg and New York without change.

Virtually no change between Atlanta and New York and arriving in New York on same train as by any other line

Passengers leaving New York by this train at 6:30 p m, arriving in Atlanta at 9:20 the second morning.

The Day Express Train

Leave Atlanta at	7 40 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	10 17 p m

Passengers leaving Atlanta by this train at 7:40 a m, arrive in Washington the next afternoon.

Through Pullman cars are run daily by this train between Nashville and Atlanta.

LOOK AT the three pictures of a Sure on page 1751 [illegible] these alone illustrate the meaning of more than 100 words and terms far better than they can be defined in words.]

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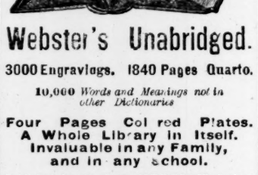

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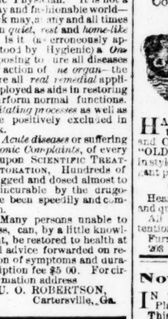

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Meet the requirements of LADIES and CHILDREN who desire to Dress with taste and moderate expense. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can understand the Printed Directions, and produce the Garments as shown in the Engravings, with a PERFECT FIT and faultless STYLE.
Atlanta Office, 43 Whitehall St.,
CRAIG & CO.
473 jan29...dtf

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Vacetine—H R Stevens.
A fierce dog wanted—H H.
Magnolia hams—Fears & Jones.
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Residence for rent—D Smith.
Residence or rent—Bell & Son.
Sash, doors, blinds, etc—W Jennings & Co'
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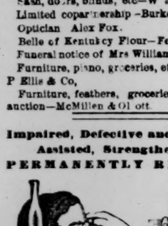
Optician Alex Fox.
Belle of Kentucky Flour—Fears & Jones.
Funeral notice of Mrs William Ezzard.
Furniture, piano, groceries, etc., at auction—D P Ellis & Co,
Furniture, feathers, groceries, wines, etc., a auction—McMillen & Oliott.

Impaired, Defective and Weak Sight Assisted, Strengthened and PERMANENTLY RESTORE



Now is your time for being suited on scientific principles by Dr. Fox with a pair of his Tinted Focus Crystal Lenses
Having twenty years experience, selects at first attempt, with the first pair of spectacles, from an examination of the Eye only
I find a great deal of annoyance caused by persons not knowing my prices. For the benefit of all, I would say that the price of my Steel Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, including their Scientific Adjustment to the Sight, is Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per pair.
ALEX. FOX.
Room 14 Markham House. Optician.
236 jan14...dtf

Sale of the H I Kimball House Atlanta, Ga.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Judge Hopkins, as trustee, will sell one-third interest in this property on the 13th instant. In view of such sale the following description may prove interesting
LOCATION.
The property is located in the very business and geographical center of the city.
It has a frontage on Pryor street 210 feet, and on Decatur street 163 feet, and on Wall street 163 feet, opposite the large, elegant Union Passenger Depot.
MATERIAL
The foundations are of iron made by the Messrs Cornell, of New York and are very handsome. The windows and doors in the stores are of heavy plate glass. The second, third, fourth and fifth stories are of brick, with iron trimmings handsomely painted.
The sixth story is the Mansard style, covered with slate, and the roof with tin.
ROOMS.
The basement rooms (except those on Wall street front) are occupied by the laundry, the bakery, (which are supplied with the most approved machinery,) the engine and pump rooms, elevator, engines and general storage, wine rooms, etc. Those on Wall street are well finished and rented for saloons, shops, etc.
ON THE GROUND FLOOR
are the grand entrances, arcade, office, barber-shop and billiard saloons, also sixteen large stores and banking rooms.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR
are the reception room, large double parlors, for ladies, also for gentlemen, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, pantry, etc., etc., and a number of suits of private parlors and sleeping rooms.
On the Wall street front of this floor there sixteen business offices, disconnected from the hotel.
Over the dining rooms is a splendid ball room 45x100, beautifully furnished.
The rooms in the 3d, 4 h, 5th and 6th floors are fitted up in suits, and handsomely finished
HEATING.
The stores, banks, offices, and all the public rooms in the hotel are heated by steam from boilers located in the rear of and independent of the hotel.
WATER.
The house is supplied with water by large wells and cisterns, also by the city water works. There are stand pipes in the houses with hose on every floor, constantly connected, sufficient to flood every room in the building in one minute. There are also four city fire hydrants within 50 feet of the building. The arrangements for extinguishing fires are first class.
GENERAL FINISH.
The general finish, both interior and exterior, is in every respect first class. The main entrance is really grand. The arcade, corridors and barber-shop have marble floors. All the public rooms are elegantly frescoed, the chandeliers in the main arcade and parlors are very effective and beautiful. The arrangement of the general office, the elevator, and the furniture and fittings throughout will compare favorably with any first class hotel in New York.
The four banking rooms are fitted up in magnificent style. Have marble floors and counters, black walnut and plate glass desks, large fire proof vaults, and are supplied with all modern conveniences, such as wash basin, water closets, etc. The entire property, as it now stands, cost the builder, in 1870, six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Read Hagan's advertisement, top of page, and govern your orders accordingly.
111 feb5 dtf.

—Read the advertisement of Furchgott, Benedict & Co., in to-day's issue.
364 jan16 dtf.

—Furchgott, Benedict & Co., received 3000 yards Edging and Inserting, which they sell at a sacrifice. 364 jan16 dtf

—The Kid Gloves imported by Furchgott, Benedict & Co., are so famous for quality and price, that some parties after once buying, return and secure from 6 to 12 pair at a time.
364 jan16 dtf.

—Furchgott Benedict & Co., are offering immense bargains in Carpets, Window shades, and Lace Curtains, a good Ingrain carpet at 30 and 35 cts. worth 50. One hundred pair white shades at $1.75 put up. Twenty pcs. Nottingham Lace, at 15, 20 and 25 cts.
364 jan16 dtf.

Smith's Worm Oil.
ATHENS, GA., October 24th, 1877
Dear Sir: Last night I called at the New Drug Store, Dr. King's old stand, and bought a bottle of "Worm Oil," and gave it to my little boy as directed. This morning he passed thirty-one worms. I had previously tried other worm medicines. W. A. BAIN.
For sale by Dr. P. R. Holt, Live Drug Store, No. 36 Whitehall street.
339 jan29...dtf

John Ryan.
Has just returned from New York and gives it as opinion that history does not record such wide spread desolation. What is the cause, wide specular on. Capitalist destitute, economy, and merchants without money. John Ryan has been on hand with a trifle of the needful and is happy to inform his friends and customers that he will offer next week for their inspection the best bargains that has ever been offered in this young Chicago of the south—namely: Atlanta.
The following will tell the tale from the Air Line railroad:
Mr John Ryan, your goods, 95 cases, will reach Atlanta at 5 p. m. this evening, (Saturday.)
J. M. HUNNICUTT.
The stock is simply wonderful in extent, and variety, dry goods, carpets, mattings, oilcloths, silks, cashmere, and an immense supply of boots and shoes and hats for gents, boys and youths, from the finest to the lowest grades.
The wholesale and retail trade are respectfully invited to call and examine. 89 feb5 tw

See what Hagan says—top of page.
111 feb5 dtf.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE NEW TAX ORDINANCE SURPASSES THE COUNCIL.

A Lively Discussion on the Working of the Ordinance—The Sole Question—Etc.

There was a special meeting of the mayor and general council last night, to consider the proposed new ordinance, looking to the taxation of personal property more thoroughly than heretofore. There were present Mayor Angier and a full board.

Councilman Maddox, chairman of the ordinance committee, read and submitted the following

ORDINANCE

to be entitled "an ordinance to facilitate the collection of tax on personal property by the city of Atlanta.

Whereas, It is impossible for the tax receiver and collector to receive the returns of both the personal and real property within the corporate limits of this city subject to taxation, and properly administer the oath to each one during the time he is required by law to do so; and,

Whereas, There are many citizens who do not give in any property at all for taxation, not even their street tax; and,

Whereas, There is no ordinance by which the citizen can be compelled to give in his property or poll for taxation; and,

Whereas, Section 25 of the city charter makes it the duty of the mayor and general council to provide for the assessment of the personal property as well as the real estate within the corporate limits of this city, as they provided.

Now, therefore, in order the more conveniently to receive the returns of those citizens who do give in their property for taxation, as well as to reach those who avoid taxation by neglecting this duty, thus imposing all the burdens of the city government upon those alone who give in their taxes, and to hasten the time when the rate of taxation can be reduced.

Section 1. That there shall be elected at the next regular meeting of the mayor and general council, three fit and competent persons to be known as assistant tax receivers, who shall hold their offices until the 1st Monday in July, 1879, unless sooner removed for cause, when their successors shall be chosen and biennially thereafter as other city officers are elected. They shall take an oath before the mayor to faithfully discharge the duties of their offices, and shall receive such compensation as the mayor and general council shall determine.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said assistant tax receivers to visit the residence or place of business of each and every person, and the place of business of every person, firm, joint stock company who are supposed to own or hold any personal property of any kind whatever, subject to taxation by the charter and ordinances of this city, and to receive under oath a return of all such personal property in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3 Such person or persons so called upon may make a return under oath to the assistant tax receivers that is just and fair, or if such person or persons prefer, he, she or they may truly answer such questions as may be asked by such assistant tax receivers or they may exhibit his or their personal property for the inspection and valuation by the assistant tax receivers.

Sec. 4 If any person fails, neglects or refuses to make a return of his or her personal property, subject to taxation under the charter and ordinances, to the tax receiver or assistant receivers, or to truly answer such questions as may be asked or to submit his personal property for the inspection and valuation of the assistant tax receivers, as provided in section 3; then it shall be the duty of the tax receiver and the assistant tax receivers jointly, from the best information they can get in reference to the amount and value of personal property owned by such person, to arrive at the true value of the same and place it upon their books.

Section 5. They also enter upon their books the name of such person, firm or joint stock company or corporations who shall either fail or refuse to give in their property; and of all they are not able to find, and whom they believe to be subject to the tax on personal property and all of persons subject to street tax.

Section 6 In the discharge of the duties above specified, said assistant tax receivers shall not enter the private residence of any person against the consent of the occupants.

Section 7. At the completion of their work, the assistant tax receivers shall place their books in the tax receiver's office in the city hall, and shall themselves remain there for fifteen days thereafter, for purposes hereinafter mentioned.

Section 8 In case of false, fraudulent or unfair returns, the tax receiver shall cite the person making the return to appear before him and the assistant tax receivers on some day to be fixed by him within the period mentioned in section 7, and show cause why the returns should not be corrected.

Sec. 9. Upon any such person so cited appearing before the tax receiver and his assistants, they may, and shall, if requested, hear evidence as to the real value of the property in dispute and determine the same. If such person so cited refuse or neglect to appear, his return shall be corrected by the tax receiver and his assistants accordingly to the best information they can get.

Sec. 10 After all the returns are in and corrected, where such corrections are necessary, the tax receiver and his assistants shall enter the same in the usual tax digest of the city, in the proper columns of said book.

Sec. 11 It shall be the duty of the tax receiver and collector to have prepared and placed in the hands of the assistant tax receivers suitable books for receiving returns as above provided

Sec. 12. In matters in which the assistant tax receivers act separately, a majority of their number may act; and in matters where the tax receiver and his assistants act jointly, the tax receiver and any two assistants may act.

Section 13 repeals conflicting laws.

Councilman Maher in remarking on the ordinance said that section 20 of the charter provided ordinances for the election of all officers in the service of the city. This section forbids the election of new officers or their payment out of city funds.

Councilman Maddox—The supreme court of nearly every state in the union has decided that any municipal corporations can elect any officer within the scope of their authority who are necessary to its good government.

Councilman Maher—I see no difference in this ordinance and the one proposed at last meeting. Want is the use of writing whole pages here when ten words will cover the whole matter.

Councilman Maddox—You don't understand the ordinance. Let me state as soon as anybody who opposes it after they understand it. Councilman Maddox then commented on the sections of the ordinance which have the returns to be made by the owners of the property

Councilman Flynn said he did not at first favor the ordinance but the more he said of it, the more in its favor he became. The more I read the 25th section of the charter, the more am I convinced of our power and duty to enact such an ordinance. We are there given full power in the premises. What more right have these men to come and assess my house and lot than these men have the right to go into a merchant's store and assess his goods. I am arguing for the right of the taxation of personal property by assessment. I can't see any objectionable features in the ordinance as it now stands. Those who always return their just taxes cannot object to this ordinance. People have exaggerated views on this question. Some of them think that a man will have the right to go into your wife's bedroom and examine her wardrobe. We never dreamed of any such liability. We are simply for justice. We only want to tax the property of the people fairly and equally, real and personal. We must have more money, and we want to get it justly. Whether or not we can elect assessors, we can surely appoint them. The marshal has deputies, and we have a plain right by our charter to appoint deputies.

On motion the ordinance was put on its second reading.

Councilman Bulce said he thought some less objectionable plan could be originated. He favored an ordinance drawn by himself, to provide for the assessors to distribute blank returns, which citizens could fill out and return to the tax receiver.

The ordinance presented by Councilman Bulce was then read. It provides for the election of one tax receiver for personal property in each ward who shall collect filled blanks of returns made by every citizen of his ward.

Councilman Maher rather favored the ordinance offered by Councilman Bulce. To force any severer plan on the people now would be impracticable. The only plan is to take a consensus of the city.

Councilman Boring said he could not vote for either ordinance. The charter is our guide and it provides all the officers for the city—all we need. The ordinances reflect very seriously on the character of our citizens for honesty. I cannot vote to make any more officers. Our right to do so is doubtful. We have enough officers now and by diligence, economy and activity, we may get as much tax now as we could under any new plan. I think the whole thing is illegal. We can see it is by our charter and by that I propose to be governed.

Councilman Crew opposed the ordinance as unjust to the people. There is a strong popular feeling against it, and we are sent here to legislate for the good of the people. Boston is now thinking of abolishing all tax on personal property. Shall we go backwards? It is a dangerous time to try such experiments as this. I learn that there is a strong combination of merchants who say that they will not give in their taxes under such a law, but will test the matter in the state courts. We can't afford now to risk such a thing. Our present officers could, if they would, remedy the present evil, and new officers will not help the matter any at all.

Councilman Flynn again spoke earnestly in favor of the ordinance.

Councilman English said that the clerk had just informed him that at least 3,000 people in Atlanta made no tax returns. We lose all their street tax or have a hard time getting it, and we lose all their personal property tax. He then went into a strong argument to show the perfect right and justice of the proposed plan, and demanded it as a mere act of justice to all our people. When our people properly understand this matter they will surely be in favor of it.

Councilman Crew said that most of the 3,500 tax payers were negroes, and that not more than 500 of these are with holding any amount of personal property.

Councilman Maher said the whole thing was impracticable, and that if the honesty of the people would not return all their property, there is no remedy. He offered a substitute for the ordinance, which was the same that he presented at the last meeting of the council.

Alderman Mitchell spoke, showing the absolute necessity of devising some plan to increase the income of the city. We must simply have more money. Anybody's plan would be acceptable, if it did the work. He was wedded to no plan in particular. He read some figures, showing that it would require $58,000 to run the different departments after the regular standing expenses of the city were paid. We will have, if we get no more money than we had last year, a deficiency of about $30,000, for which we will be personally liable as councilmen. If we do not cut off the necessary expenses of the city, such as gas, street work, etc.

How are we to raise this money? Are the people patriotic enough to come up of their own accord and raise on last year's returns which they gave in? Scarcely. We all admit that there is a necessity for additional revenue. It must be raised out of the people. Shall we add yet a quarter of one per cent on real estate now groaning under too heavy taxation? We have all due authority to carry out the proposed ordinance.

Councilman Werner said the ordinance might be tried at any rate. He offered an amendment to that effect.

Councilman Maher's substitute was then read.

The ordinance offered by Councilman Maddox was then put on its third reading, with the amendment offered by Councilman Werner, which was accepted by Council Maddox.

Councilman Maher's substitute was then put to a vote and lost by the following vote, the yeas and nays being called; Yea, 2; nays 11.

Alderman Castleberry moved to strike out the words "City Hall" when taxpayers is designated.

The ordinance was then put and the yeas and nays were as follows;

Yeas—Aldermen Mitchell, Castleberry, and Jones; councilmen Dallas, Werner, Harrye, Maddox, Flynn and English—9

Nays—Councilmen Boring, Maher, Bulce and Crew—4.

So the ordinance was adopted.

Alderman Jones offered an ordinance repealing ordinance passed last year, which only allows mules to be driven through the streets except at certain early and late hours.

He said it worked much hardship to mule traders. There are several cases now before the recorder for violation of the ordinance now in force, which forbids driving of mules through the streets between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock in the day.

The ordinance offered was lost by a vote of 8 yeas to 6 nays.

Alderman Mitchell offered an ordinance allowing driving of mules at any hour except between 8 and 9 a. m., and 2 and 3 p. m. Adopted.

Council then adjourned, after granting leave of absence to the mayor.

THE NORTH GEORGIA FAIR.

Is the Organization to be Effected? If So, When?

Some time ago a movement was started looking to the organization of a fair association for north Georgia, with headquarters in Atlanta.

We have heard nothing of this enterprise for a month or so. It seemed to be based on good grounds and as a sort of necessity, and backed by influential men.

It strikes us that if anything is going to be done, that it is about time to commence it. The people of north Georgia should be put on notice. Will the movers in the enterprise speak?

Indignant Innocents.

In our police report yesterday it was stated that S L Shanks and Thomas Graigs had been overhauled at the Chattahoochee river and put in the lock-up on a charge of jumping their board bill and carrying off some articles that they did not bring with them. Yesterday they appeared before Justice Tanner, but they were not prosecuted. The justice discharged them. Thereupon, like all injured innocents who escape the law they concluded to come the indignant dodge and "tackle the press."

Shanks, who appears to be an excessively bilious youth from "the Nawth," came up last evening several times and desired that justice should be done him. He entered into elaborate criticisms upon the difference between northern and southern journals and of the great damage the publication had done him in this community, utterly forgetting that at the time he was captured he was giving the community a grand "shake" as fast as his nimble legs would carry him over a dirt road. We think Shanks is out of his latitude. He is a likely young man but not likely to succeed in a country where board bills become due and a regard is had for the sanctity of proprietary rights.

Graigs came along with Shanks, but concluded to forego his grievance, in view of Shanks' satisfactory onslaught.

As the case stands we give both the benefit of the statement that they were not prosecuted and add, free of charge, our opinion that they are a pair of well-conditioned tramps whose absence from a community is more to be desired than their presence

Dr. Alex Fox

We desire, as a matter of public interest and benefit, to call attention to the abilities of Dr Alexander Fox, the eminent optician who has located in our city. We speak from experience when we say that Dr Fox is exceedingly well skilled in discovering the exact wants of a person with defective eyes; he discovers precisely what power the eyes have lost, and supplies the defect with the proper strength of glasses. He has supplied many of our citizens and received from Governor Colquitt and other distinguished people the highest encomiums. All who are afflicted with bad eye-sight should be sure to consult him.

LOCAL PADDING

—Some pleasant weather again.

—The minstrels had about 700 people in the house. The library will clear something over $200.

—There was a very pleasant entertainment at the residence of Prof Wm Henry Peck on Wednesday night in compliment to the three bridal couples, Dr. and Mrs. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs Jeffries, and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gordon. A large number of guests were present. Among others Marshal Fitzsimons and family. The evening was delightfully spent.

—No show ever given in Atlanta gave such complete satisfaction as the minstrels. The original sketch, "Old Uncle Dan," was simply unsurpassable, "Ye Book Agent" was original and almost impromptu. It was a superb piece of wit. The city is full of praise of the show.

—The latest thing in the north is "honey moon cottages." These are luxurious little three room nests, already furnished and provided with servants. They are rented to fashionable couples for spending the honeymoon. The honeymoon lasts a month, and the cottage takes the place of a tour.

—A literary bureau in the north is offering Henry Ward Beecher to southern committees at $600 a night. A committee in this city is corresponding with the agent with a view to having Beecher one night. It is said that he is very anxious to come south.

—The quartette that sang at the minstrels the other night is unequalled. It could easily command a fine engagement anywhere. It is composed of Messrs. Holland, Barnett, Goldsmith and Patterson.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, February 8.

Miss Lillie Gray, Graysville; Arthur Gray, Catoosa; A J Wright, Fayetteville, Tenn; J A Smith, Campbell co; J B Avery and wife, G W Shaffer, Chicago; F D Dunlap, N C; J A McMichael, Jonson; David Strong, Conn; G W Leonard, city, D M Hodges and wife, Miss Emma Hodges, Moulton, Ala; C E Powell, Tenn; W V Kechler, Philadelphia; G C Smith, Carlisle, Ky; T J Madison, Ky; C M Taylor, Whitehall, Ky; J A Hadden, Ky; C D Bassett, Fla; W W Scarce, Shelby co, Tenn; W E McAndrew, Upson co; W P Stephens, Marietta; E M Carpenter, H M Pedigo, Ky; Thos Murray, Augusta; J C Stope, A Munday, A D Tapscate, New York; W W McCune, Rockville, Ind; Jacob Hand, Philadelphia; E C Atkins, R D Hopkins, Baltimore; A T Hawkins, Ringgold; W P Clancy and wife, Macon; Otis Jones, Grantville; Ban E Crane, city; W H Powell, Griffin; F Mallenhayer, Cincinnati; J Harding, Cambridge; W B Fitzsimons, F S Roberts, Augusta; J P Cook, Columbus; G L Reary, Greenville; R K Waring, Baltimore; Houston Hacker, W H Read, C Stephens, New York; Geo T Dallis, LaGrange; C Jackson, Philadelphia; T S Warren, Va; R Arnold, Dearland, Ashton Boyle, M W Garlington, New Orleans; D C Jones, Ga; Miss Jessie Davis, Warrenton N C; Miss F Lotta, Miss M Lotta, South Carolina; J C Cullens, Smith's Grove, Ky; Dr J H DeVotie, Ga.

—We not only recommend Cousens' Compound Honey of Tar for Sore Throat, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., but we confidently assert that it can cure Consumption. The increasing demand for it, and the many testimonial of appreciation daily received by the manufacturers, attest that Compound Honey of Tar bears the palm as a cure for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents a bottle.
E. M. Berry and Collier & Co., Atlanta, Georgia.
41 may1...dcow1yawcowly 8

BROTHERLY LOVE.

How Three Philadelphia Gentlemen Spent Their Time in Atlanta—They Have Gone to the Southward.

On Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, there arrived in this city, three gentlemen from Philadelphia, the "City of Brotherly Love," who have particular claims upon the kind feelings and friendship of the Atlantans.

These gentlemen were Mr Hamilton Disston, the junior of the celebrated firm of Disstons who manufacture the well-known saws that bear their name. "Ham" is one of the livest and most efficient men in the business, and has already won for himself enviable reputation in his line. Then there was Alexander McCuen, one of the city commissioners of Philadelphia, and a gentleman of good address and rare social qualities. Alex. has one of the best natures in the world and can take a "night run" as easily as an old thoroughbred express messenger. With them was Col. John L. Hill, Philadelphia, who knows and appreciates fine points of life, and will stay with the boys to the very last. He is fully versed in the good ways that the boys have and has the genial spirit necessary to make him appreciate the opportunities of all occasions.

THEIR OBJECT

is simply to see the south as it is. This is their first visit to our section of the country and they find everything new. Although they represent large amounts of capital, their purpose is pleasure and their main object is to meet and mingle with our people in their social life. Mr. Disston is yet a young man and possesses all the latest ideas of the true southerner, and so it is not hard to make him feel fully at home. Mr. McCuen has been abroad among the boys and knows how to take them. His sojourn in Atlanta was therefore peculiarly pleasant, and we are sure his recollections will not be meagre. Col. Hill is a gentleman of ample fortune, but we imagine he has never felt more at home anywhere in the world. President Grant appointed him one of the commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, and he stands in Pennsylvania as one of the best and truest representatives of her progress.

THEIR STAY IN ATLANTA

was a round of pleasant experiences. They came unheralded, but not unknown. When they arrived here they met Mr. Robert McCrystal, well known to them in Philadelphia before he came to our city. The meeting was mutually pleasing. They also met here, Mr. Ed. Mercer, whom they had known at the centennial, and for whom they had a large appreciation. They were taken throughout the city, and shown all the points of interest. They visited the state capital, the Young men's library, and other prominent places, and were much impressed with the beauty and progress of our city.

AT THE SHOW.

Thursday night, they in company with Lewis Clark, Bob McCrystal and Sam Small, "Old Si," occupied one of the private boxes at the opera house. They saw the entire performance of the amateur minstrels and expressed the highest appreciation for the excellencies of the performance. The vagaries of Ed Kendrick and Steve Johnson and the artistic efforts of Barnett and Hammond found appreciative listeners in these gentlemen.

That night they left for Jacksonville, Fla., where they will spend a few weeks and then come back, via. Atlanta.

These gentlemen are representatives of the very best northern sentiment in giving color to the politics of their state. Their visit south must produce much good, and their geniality will always make them welcome visitors in our midst.

A BILL AGAINST UNCLE SAM.

Principal Keeper Neloms Wants Pay for Keeping Binyon in the Penitentiary.

Principal Keeper Neloms, of the state penitentiary, has presented to the U. S. marshal two bills for a total sum of $453, charges for the keeping and care of Thomas B. Binyon, late book keeper of the Atlanta national bank, convicted of false entries and sentenced to five years confinement at labor in the Georgia penitentiary. Binyon, after serving 360 days of the sentence, was pardoned by President Hayes. During the time he was kept by Col. Tom Alexander, one of the lessees of the convicts. He remained at Col. Alexander's farm in Greene county and was really under no restraints, but served as book keeper for Col. Alexander.

DISPUTING THE BILL.

The marshal will forward the bill to the proper officer at Washington. Whatever the department may decide with reference to it he will do, and has no particular interest for him self in the matter. It is feared, however that the bill will be rejected because of the facts stated, to-wit: That Binyon was turned over to lessees of convicts, and the state was at no manner of expense on his account, having never paid a dime for his care, keeping or clothing.

KEEPER NELOMS' IDEA

is that the government is liable to the state, despite the facts stated. The law says that United States prisoners, sentenced to the penitentiary, shall be kept upon the same terms as the various counties and other parties pay. Comptroller General Goldsmith certifies to the bills that the fees are by law $1.25 per day. Colonel Nelems assumes that the government should pay the bills and that the state should have the money. The United States is not presumed to know that it can, by sending its own convicts to the Georgia penitentiary, escape all charge for their care and keeping.

GUS JOHNSON WEAKENING

He Grows Depressed as the Day of Doom Approaches—Fears that He Will Cheat the Gallows

Gus Johnston, the murderer who is to be hanged at Rome, on the 15th of next month, is still in the Fulton county jail. His crime was the wanton murder of a negro ferryman, for which he was tried, convicted and sentenced to suffer the death penalty. The case went to the supreme court and it affirmed the judgment

HE GROWS DEPRESSED.

With the certainty of his doom staring him in the face Johnson's spirit weakens and he grows daily more despondent. A considerable change has come over him and he has lost much of that reckless bearing and defiance which have all along characterized him. It is not known whether he experiences any feeling of repentance or is seeking to make his peace with his Creator. It is probable that he may give a full confession of his career detailing all his crimes (and a legion is charged against him) but that he will not consent to its publication until after his death.

FEARS OF SUICIDE.

The authorities in Rome have warned the officers here to keep a close watch upon John son and to allow communication with him only under the strictest rules and surveillance. They fear that Johnson, in the desperation arising from the weariness of his ignominious death will attempt to cheat the gallows by committing suicide. He is said to have threatened the law should never take his life. He has the pluck to do such a deed and those who know him believe that he will yet succeed in destroying his life before reaching the gallows.

Every precaution will be taken to guard against such a possibility.

THE COTTON FACTORY CASE.

The Lowell Machine Company Appeal to the Supreme Court.

As was predicted in these columns some days ago, the counsel for the Lowell machine shop company, carried the decision of Judge Hillyer, in the cotton factory case, to the supreme court.

THE CASE SET FOR TRIAL ON WEDNESDAY.

The counsel went before the court on yesterday and asked that a day be set for hearing the case. The court appointed next Wednesday. The case will then be heard and the decision then given.

In the meantime the managers of the factory will lie still, we suppose, and await the result of the appeal to the court. If Judge Hillyer's decision is sustained the factory will go on. If it is not—why then we shall see, what we shall see.

The general public still wonder why it is that the Lowell machine shops company, is not satisfied with Judge Hillyer's decision, which gives them a bond to the full amount that the machinery will be damaged by using it for six months.

Miss Fanny Davenport.

Of Miss Davenport the New York Evening Mail thus speaks after one of her finest characterizations of Mabel Renfrew in "Pique:"

Miss Fanny Davenport fairly surpassed all her prior triumphs. Last night she did not act—she was the woman whose fortunes were portrayed. As that woman, she enlisted the liking and retained the sympathies of the audience, from the time that she first entered until the final tableau. As the merry-hearted girl of the first act, as the weary wife of the second, and as the mother of the third, she was alike admirable. Humor and wit changed to pathos and passion as she play required, and last night Miss Fanny Davenport stepped into a position in her profession where there are few are few, if any, compeers. She wore good clothes, as she always does, but the clothes were but the setting to the jewel that flashed within. Her costumes were magnificent, but her acting made the beholders forget her attire. Her presentation was the perfection of art, where both intellect and sense are satisfied at one and the same time,

Smith's Worm Oil.
ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1877.
A few nights since, I gave my son one dose of the Worm Oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years, and she passed 86 worms, from 4 to 15 inches long.
W. F. PHILLIPS.
For sale by Dr. P. R. Holt, Live Drug Store, No 36 Whitehall street.
339 jan29...dtf

Genuine Eastern Seed Potatoes, all varieties, at 40 cents per peck at retail.
W. F. STOKES & Co's,
17 Alabama street.
Liberal discount allowed the wholesale trade
346 jan24...dimthur tues sat top 4th col

THE AMATEUR MINSTRELS.

A Repetition of their Show Proposed.

The remarkable success of the Amateur minstrels at the opera house night before last is generally talked on the streets yesterday. It is the wish of all the large audience who saw them that the show should

BE REPEATED,

and it will probably be given again next Thursday night. Of course the second appearance of the minstrels will be even better than their first. They have enough talent that well compare favorably with those given us by professionals. The boys are enthusiastic in the matter and they justly desire to make their effort a complete success. A lot of new jokes, new sketches, new music and, in fact, an entirely new show will be given, if the proposed repetition shall take place.

The opera house will be again filled to see the young gentlemen in the mysteries of burnt cork.

New Atlas of the City of Atlanta.

The new atlas of Atlanta, Ga., published by the Southern and Southwestern Surveying and Publishing Co., is now completed, and being delivered by Mr. Robinson, business manager. The name of the publishers is alone a sufficient recommendation of the value of the work. They have been engaged in the work of compiling and publishing atlases for a long term of years, having in their wide experience made atlases of Baltimore and Richmond, and a large number of the principal cities. The atlas of Atlanta is a beautiful bound book, gotten up in elegant style. The lithographic work of which cannot be surpassed. It is a most complete map of the whole of the city on a very large and extensive scale.

Inc. It gives an outline or general map of the city, showing all the wards, streets, with their names, location of public buildings, churches, schools, parks, squares and cemeteries.

2d. Detailed plans of the city in sections, showing the streets, their names, property lines, and location of houses, designating the kind of material they are built of, with owners name generally.

3d. Showing, in connection with the above, all railroads, depots, horse car tracks, fire plugs, etc

4th. To facilitate ready reference to the local idles, an alphabetical index of streets also accompanies the volume.

And in it is also a copy of the old Edward A Vincent map, which adds very much to the value of the atlas. The atlas is gotten up from official records, private plans and actual surveys. An examination of the work shows that it has been gotten up with great care by the company and their able employees

No one should be without this valuable work, which contains so vast an amount of practicable information of our thriving and enterprising city. Those who have not subscribed can get the work at the subscription price, by calling at the Bank of the State of Georgia, where a few copies are left for delivery to those desiring a perfect map of our city.

Yes.

We make gold fillings for one dollar, and if any doubt it, let them come and see. Sets of teeth $5 to $10. Teeth extracted, 50c.
WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist.
Office and residence, 34 Whitehall street.
feb1an20dtf

Belle of Kentucky Flour.

Put the Belle with your Magnolia Hams and you need no better living.
FEARS & JONES,
feb9...dtt No 12 Wall street.

MERCHANTS, you can avoid BREAKAGE, FREIGHT and INSURANCE, by buying Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chimnies and Show Cases from McBRIDE & CO.
949 novll...dlyr 1p

A Work to the Wise.

We wish to caution purchasers of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER against buying it in bulk or loose. It is the practice of unscrupulous grocers and dealers to keep cheap, inferior and generally highly injurious baking powder in bulk and sell it for the genuine DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, or any other brand that is called for. Buy it only in cans, as it is not sold in bulk.

agnolia Hams

Price reduced. Now selling lower than within last 15 years. Buy them. All are guaranteed.
FEARS & JONES,
feb9...dlt No. 12 Wall street.

Boston Extra Early Rose, Extra Early Goodrich, Extra Early Vermonts, Peerless and Jackson Whites, at
W. F. STOKES & Co's,
17 Alabama street.
466 jan24...dimthur tues sat mid 4th col

A Woman of Mark.

The following is clipped from the "Woman's Corner" in the Washington Republican. The lady is Miss Story of the Pomeroy company, now at the Memphis theater:

Miss Anna Warren Story, though born in Boston, has lived so long, and been so pleasantly associated in Washington, that this city—always ready even to borrow native genius, seems to claim her by right. She is this week in Baltimore, playing the role Aria, in "Messalina," with Tom Stamwitz, who was charmed with our debutante and complimented her in highest terms, predicting a brilliant future. To be given the second character in a heavy tragedy is an honor seldom accorded the novice, and that Miss Story acquits herself so creditably in it is exciting gratifying to her numerous friends, especially in view of the hypercritic notices indulged, who seem to feel with Iago, "I am nothing if not critical," and the assaults of a few irresponsible letter writers, who find an opportunity so add their acumen in discouraging "vaulting ambition," of any art. Miss Story is to be congratulated that in the third week of her professional career she has been cast in a role which affords such grand opportunity for the display of dramatic ability. She first appeared in Aria after a study of but twenty-four hours, and under peculiarly trying circumstances, so that the only wonder is she was able to play at all. After being a little better versed in the lines the suggestion to be made is that she threw a little more power into certain critical scenes, and that her dress, being somewhat hastily gotten up hardly meets the requirements of the Roman matron. Her shapely head, however, more than atones for any deficiency in toilet, which, being dressed in severest simplicity, might have been modeled in out line from some gem upon an antique form. The play is a realistic portrayal of the dark days of license and treachery which characterized the reign of Claudius, that weakest of Roman emperors, days which heralded the even deeper degradation of his successor, Nero. The tragedy of "Mes alina" literally "sudded upon bare poles" before a Washington audience, its mounting being so pitiable that sympathy went out to the actors who were forced to "make believe" to the extent of cheating themselves and the spectators in the fancy that cheap surrounding which would become a second class English inn could portray such marvels of luxury as those in which the profligate empress was wont to revel; but Messalina's wonderous eyes will soon be forgotten, nor her superb stage costumes so artistically classic in detail—rose strewn robes for Venus on ivy-rimmed tiger skins for the mad Bacchante. As the proud Roman mother, confronting the dissolute queen who had disgraced her son, and when her pure presence awed Marco into the depths of contribution and a desire for death, Miss Story's rendition was almost perfect; as wife and mother, her tenderness was not alone in word, but pathetic in tone and gesture. A little more experience to impart a certain indescribable stagy smoothness of manner. A little more self-assurance to allow her to make the most of small points, and Miss Story's position will be established beyond criticism.

POLICE POINTS.

—Recorder's court was rather small yesterday, and netted only about $10.

—Carrying concealed weapons is an offense which the patrolmen are after with a sharp stick.

—There are many men in the city who try to do business without a license, but they are always found out by the active deputies of the marshal.

—Parties who fail to pay street tax or to appear for work on the streets are liable to be taken before the recorder and fined in a sum not to exceed $25 and costs.

CAPITOL NOTES.

—F. A. McMillan was yesterday commissioned justice of the peace for the 1053d district G. M., of Walker county.

—Governor Colquitt will attend the agricultural convention at Americus next week.

—The regularity and order of everything about the capitol is most creditable to Mr. John B. Baird, the superintendent of public works.

—School Commissioner Orr is never tiring in his interest for the cause of education in the state and the entire south.

We do not handle the Western Potatoes as they are condemned by all reliable Seedmen as worthless for Seed in this country, besides barrels are 10 to 15 per cent. smaller than eastern barrels.
W. F. STOKES & Co.,
17 Alabama street
466 jan24...dimthur tues sat bot 4th col

We have largely INCREASED our stock of
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
Solid & Silver Plated-ware, &c.,
and invite attention to the NEW and ELEGANT STYLES which we have just brought out.
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195 jan9...d3mo top 5th and 6th col 4th page

FINE SPECTACLES

—AT—
J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S.
000 jan17...dtf

AGRICULTURAL.

CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE

—Dalton Enterprise: We learn that the farmers of Murray county are alive to the exigencies of the occasion. They are "tickling" the earth, building fences, and otherwise getting ready for a good year's work.

—Swainesboro Herald: As we have before remarked, we do not know of a farmer in this county (there may be some) who has corn or meat to buy for his own use this year, unless it be some who have just moved to the county and make vet not had time to make a crop. And our people do not seem to work hard either, but move steadily or gaining a little every year. We have